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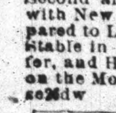

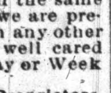

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C. H. GAROUTTE Attorney-at-Law, office in Court House.

W. B. TREADWELL, Attorney-at-Law, office at Court House.

J. C. BALL, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, office over Bank of Woodland.

C. P. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, office in Bank building.

JOHN LAMBERT, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, over C. S. Frost's office.

C. S. FROST, Attorney and Conveyancer, Land Agt., one door west of Express office.

S. G. HARPER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Harper's building, up stairs.

F. E. BAKER, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Room 1, Excelsior Block.

MARSHALL, CRAIG & GRANT, Att'ys and Counsellors at Law, Excelsior Block.

P. H. SIBLEY, Attorney-at-Law and Justice of the Peace; office in Town Hall.

GEORGE ALFORD, Town Marshal and General Collector, office in Town Hall.

WARREN POWERS, Constable for Cache Creek Township, office in Town Hall.

NIGHT-WATCHMAN and Police Officer, Wm. Coulter, headquarters at Town Hall.

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE, office at Elston & White's Drug Store, Galbraith's Block.

DR. GEO. H. JACKSON, office and residence, over Whittemore & Higginson's Drug store.

DR. THOS. ROSS, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

DR. A. STRONG, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

DR. A. B. MERRITT, Physician and Surgeon, office at Casler & Co's Drug Store.

DR. B. H. PIERSON, Physician and Surgeon, Whittemore & Higginson's Drug Store.

C. E. PINKHAM, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, office over Bank of Woodland.

PRATHER & HOLMES, Dentists, office up stairs Bank Building.

DR. L. WELGES, German Physician, office and res. First st., first house south of Main.

DR. I. N. HODGEN, Practical Dentist, Room 2 (up stairs), Excelsior Block.

DR. A. N. DICK, Practical Dentist, office over Webber's drug store.

BANK, INSURANCE, LAND & GRAIN

BANK OF WOODLAND, Money Loaned and Exchange drawn, cor. Main and First.

THOMAS & HUNT, Buy and Store Grain and Wool, office in Excelsior Block.

LAUGENOUR & BROWNELL, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., in Express office.

GEORGE D. FISKE, Life, Accident and Fire Insurance, Land Agency, etc., P. O. block.

HARLAN & STEPHENS, Dealers in Grain, Wool, etc., office, rear of Bank of Woodl'd.

WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS, W. F. Moses agent, one door west of Bank.

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CASLER & CO., Drugs, Paints, Perfumery, etc., one door east of Porter's Grocery.

J. B. ELSTON, Drugs, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., Galbraith's Block.

WHITTEMORE & HIGGINSON, Drugs, Medicines, etc., 1 door west of Express Office.

G. W. GREEN, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, Toys, etc., College Block.

C. S. GRAY, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, in C. D Morin's Store, opp Express Office.

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WOODLAND FLOURING MILL, J. P. Rhodes, N. W. cor. First and Court streets.

P. KRELLENBERG, Furniture Dealer and Manufacturer, S. W. cor. Main and Third.

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PUGET SOUND LUMBER YARDS, A. Powell manager, near railroad.

PLANING MILLS, Samuel Caldwell, Prop'r also Contractor, etc., near Water Works.

PIONEER LUMBER YARDS, R. H. Newton & Co., corner Court and Railroad streets.

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CAPITAL HOTEL, John Tackney, Proprietor, corner Main and First streets.

CRAFT HOTEL, Price & Small, Proprietors, Main street, bet. First and Railroad streets.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, M. H. Torrence, Main, between Second and Third streets.

HELVETIA HOTEL, F. Burge, Proprietor, south side of Main, and west of R. R. sts.

FRENCH RESTAURANT, B. Dennery, Proprietor, two doors west of Express Office.

PALACE RESTAURANT, Mrs. M. Davidson, Proprietor, Main street, opp. College.

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YOLO BREWERY, Schuerley & Miller, Proprietors, west Main street, north side.

WOODLAND BREWERY, Wirth Brothers, Lincoln Avenue, west end.

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PACIFIC SALOON, C. Seiber, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., next to Pendegast & Co.

LASKY'S SALOON, I. Lasky, Wines, Cigars and Liquors, College Block.

PIONEER SALOON, W. W. Woods, Wines, Liquors, etc., opposite Postoffice.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE SALOON, Voorhees & Berry, next to Capital Hotel.

CAPITAL HOTEL SALOON, John Tackney, Wines, Liquors, etc., in Hotel building.

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON, John Moore, Wines, etc., next Wood's Hardware Store.

CRAFT SALOON, C. Barr, Wines, Liquors and Cigars, east end of Craft Hotel.

STEGALL'S OLD CORNER, H. Stegall, Wines, etc., northeast cor. Main and RR. sts.

FASHION SALOON, Wilcox & Sproul, Wines, etc., northwest cor. Main and RR. streets.

EXCHANGE SALOON, A. W. Tucker, adjoining American Exchange Hotel.

WOODLAND WINERY, J. Q. A. Clark, Proprietor, opp. Water Works, east Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAILY AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, Wm. Saunders, Ed'r & Pub'r, Freeman's block.

YOLO MAIL, (Weekly) W. W. Theobalds, Editor and Publisher, office in Burns' block.

WOODLAND STANDARD (Weekly), D. L. Hackett, Ed'r & Publ'r, Excelsior Block.

DEPUE & CO., Publishers "Illustrated History of Yolo County," Excelsior Block.

WOODLAND WATER WORKS, J. W. Peek, southeast cor. Main and 4th streets.

FRANK DURSTON, Bill Poster and Advertising Agent, P. O. box 152.

NEWS DEPOT, E. Berg, Papers, Periodicals, etc., from all parts, opp. Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND GAS WORKS, J. D. Stephens Pres't, F. M. Brown Supt., 4th and Main.

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PERRY & HARRIS, Blacksmiths and Machinists, First street, south of Bank.

J. SOVEREIGN, Wagon Maker and Blacksmith; shop on First street, north of Main.

B. F. READY, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, etc. southeast corner Main and Second streets.

A. WEAVER, Wagon and Carriage Maker, Blacksmithing, etc., east of Wash'n Hall.

BUTCHERS, BAKERS, ETC.

YOLO MARKET, Frazer & Co., old stand, north side of Main, bet. 1st and 2d streets.

WOODLAND BAKERY, Otto Schluer, Proprietor, First st., north of Capital Hotel.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKET, Barnes & Co., a few doors west of Postoffice.

YOLO (Branch) MARKET, Frazer & Co., southeast corner Main and Railroad sts.

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F. S. FREEMAN & CO., Hardware, Farming Implem'ts, Machinery, etc., College Block.

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C. F. GRISWOLD, Stoves, Tinware, Gas and Water Pipes, Pumps, etc., near Postoffice.

VARIETY STORES.

WOODLAND VARIETY STORE, Geo. C. St. Louis, Stationery, Toys, etc., opp. College.

VARIETY STORE, Mrs. P. Hafky, Groceries, Tobacco, Toys, etc., north side of Main st.

J. C. O'CONNOR, Stationery, Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, etc., next door to Fashion Stables.

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LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Pockman & O'Connor, First street, north of Main.

CITY LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLES, Smith & White, opposite Exchange Hotel.

FASHION LIVERY AND FEED STABLES, Marders & Lawson, cor. Main and RR. sts.

HARNESS-MAKERS, ETC.

T. J. PRIOR, Harness Maker and Dealer in Harness and Saddle Materials, Prior's bdg.

L. DIETZ, Harness, Saddles, Robes, Whips, etc., Dietz & Burns' block.

D. TOBIAS & BRO., Harness Makers, etc., south side Main, near Railroad street.

TAILORS AND SHOEMAKERS

J. A. BUTZ, Fashionable Merchant Tailor, College Block.

L. ZIRKER, Merchant Tailor, Repairer, etc. College Block.

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, Wm. Williams, one door west of Adams' Grocery.

J. G. HUDSON, Boot and Shoemaker, southwest corner Main and Railroad streets.

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A. NICKELSBURG & BRO., Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, etc., Freeman's Block.

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PETER HUMMEL, Shaving 15 cents, Haircutting 25 cents, opp. Fashion Stables.

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IS A VICTORY A VICTORY?

The Sacramento *Bee* evidently takes a more equitable view of the Maine outrage than the majority of the Radical press and foresees political disaster in such an outright and disgraceful piece of fraud. Says the *Bee*:

The Democrats have lost Maine for the legislative fight, without doubt, since the Supreme Court has decided against them. But whether the fact of losing it this time, under such circumstances, is sufficient ground on which to base a belief that they will lose it at the Presidential election, is quite another question. The fight was a queer one, queerly conducted, to say the least, on both sides. It was a disgrace to the nation and a disgrace to both parties. That the Supreme Court has decided in favor of the Republicans by no means absolves them from any guilt in the premises. That decision in their favor simply amounts to this: "According to the returns forwarded certain Republicans have been elected. You cannot go behind those returns to investigate any frauds or alleged frauds" And merely thus the matter stands. It was a great General who remarked upon being congratulated on a dearly bought victory, "Another such victory, and we are undone." May it not be that defeat in Maine under such circumstances is as bright an augury as such a victory? Time will tell.

JUDGE BLACK ON TILDEN.

Judge Jeremiah Black of Pensylvania, being asked his opinion on this important subject, gave it in that terse Anglo-Saxon language of which he is a well-known master, to this effect: "In my judgement, Mr. Tilden is the most potential man in the Democratic party. If the party is so ungrateful as to sacrifice him, it must have a care in the manner in which it does the business. He was not a carcass to be hacked for the hounds, but a dish to be carved as fit for the gods. No Democrat can reach the White House by stepping over the political corpse of Mr. Tilden. Talk about conciliating the seventy thousand men—of at least very doubtful character—who traitorously defied the decision of the party Convention and bolted Governor Robinson! Would it not have been better to pay some regard to the six hundred thousand tried and true men who loyally stood by the ticket? No, no. Mr. Tilden may consent to be sacrificed, but without his consent the feast will be one of funereal meats."

GOOD FOR TILDEN.

A New York telegram of Jan. 6 says the *Sun* prints the following double-leaded article: Tilden does not hesitate always. He has very positive convictions about the danger of a third term. He spoke like a patriot when he said, "It is the duty of every sincere lover of Republican institutions to prevent the re-election of Grant. For my part," he continued, "I will do everything I can to secure the election of a man who may be agreed upon by the opponents of a third term conspiracy, as the best candidate to unite the conservative elements of all parties. If a third term can be conferred upon Grant, a fourth and fifth will be. In short, Grant's installment in the White House in 1881 means Empire."

GOVERNOR IRWIN.

In retiring from the position of Chief Executive of the State, Governor Irwin leaves behind him a record most honorable to himself, and one that may be regarded with no little feeling of pride by the people who placed him in the exalted position. He has filled the position longer than any other man, and there are notoriously few acts in the official management of his high and responsible office that even his enemies disapprove. It is due to justice to say that no other Executive ever retired with more honor to himself and credit to the people than Governor William Irwin, and the good wishes of an appreciative people for his future welfare will follow him to the more serene shades of private life.

Congressman Berry has introduced a bill in Congress, asking an appropriation of half a million dollars for the improvement of the Sacramento and Feather rivers. This amount judiciously applied would go a long way in reconstructing these streams for navigation, and the money could not be spent to greater advantage. It is to be hoped that he will succeed in passing his bill.

The fact that all the manufactories and all other avenues of commerce in the East are experiencing a season of great activity, while the industrial interests of the Pacific Coast are running at low ebb, is a matter of no little comment. Yet such a condition of affairs cannot long continue, and we can only await the coming of the tide.

This true, noble sentiment is from the *Bee*: "The man who steals bread from a starving family should be punished with the utmost rigor of the law, yet the Irish landlords do this by the wholesale, and are looked upon as the cream of society. Thus it is—one murder makes a villain; a thousand makes a hero."

The Springfield *Republican* says: There will be one comfort to the Democrats in Grant's nomination—they can use all their old 1876 documents full of the rotten practices of Grant's two terms; documents whose distribution left the Republican party in a popular minority of 150,000.

The Supreme Court has been organized. Lots were drawn for the term of office of the Associate Justice with the following result: E. W. McKinstry and J. D. Thornton, 11 years each; M. H. Myrick and S. B. McKee, 7 years each; E. M. Ross and J. R. Sharpstein, 3 years each.

The closing Message of Gov. Irwin to the Legislature is a carefully prepared, clear, straightforward, able and very interesting State paper, and every subject presented is treated in a decidedly practical manner.

The *Oakland Daily Tribune*, a paper which in point of excellence stands as a mark of credit to the enterprising city of Oakland, has entered upon its seventeenth volume.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[Special Democrat Correspondence.]

Sacramento, Jan. 7th, 1880.

Editor Democrat:—The Legislature is now in running order. The Republicans got the organization in both branches, and I think will have a working majority. The officers chosen are very good men, and when they have a little practice their work will go on smoothly. The Senate is an able body and the Assembly seems fully up to the average of our California Legislatures. There are seven in the Senate who were members of the Constitutional Convention, and this will be of some benefit in construing the New Constitution.

THE SPEAKER.

of the Assembly, J. F. Cowdery, was elected without going into caucus, but certainly there was an understanding among his friends that was about as effective as though the Republicans had gone into the regular formal routine of caucusing. When the vote was taken and Cowdery sworn in, he drew a lengthy speech which he read to the body. In this he pointed out what duties were before them, and certainly their time will be well employed if they accomplish all he referred to.

GENERAL MANSFIELD.

Those best acquainted with the Lieutenant-Governor assert that he will make an efficient officer, but he has not had any experience in presiding over a Legislative body. He is certainly a very genial and dignified gentleman.

George F Baker, who was elected President Pro. Tem., is quite a young man, but appears to be a great favorite with his party. Mr. Baker is thirty, having been born in Cincinnati in 1849. All the officers and attaches, from the Secretary, Marcus D. Boruck, to the mail carrier, are undoubted Republicans. To the victors belong the spoils, has been illustrated in the selection of the officers.

We expect a busy day on to-morrow. The inauguration of the Governor is to take place, and there is going to be quite a military display upon the occasion.

THE CHAPLAIN

Question occupied some time on yesterday, and was not settled in the Senate, but the Assembly concluded to have a Chaplain, and elected the Rev. Bentley, who is a Methodist clergyman of great ability.

Some of the members aired their religious views and some made an effort at witticism, when the subject of prayer was discussed.

Some of the Democrats expressed the opinion that a body as strongly Republican as the present Legislature needed praying for.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

There is a scheme on foot to buy from ex-Governor Stanford his large residence and furnish it for a mansion for the Governor. It is just possible this measure will be pressed by some of the leading Republicans, but the people all over the State—except perhaps Sacramento—will oppose it as too expensive. It is said the purchase can be made for forty thousand dollars.

There will be a perfect rush of bills introduced in a few days. Nearly every member has from one to ten bills prepared.

I will describe the inauguration ceremonies in my next. Index.

Sacramento, Jan. 10th, 1880

Editor Democrat:—The votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor were counted on the 7th in joint Convention of the two Houses, and on the 8th the Senate and Assembly met again in joint Convention to inaugurate these officers and start them on their career.

There was a grand military display upon the occasion, and these guardians of the peace, when no danger threatens, turned out in their dress parade, making quite a fine appearance. There were two good brass bands to enliven the scene, and the poor fellows who tramped through the mud had no sinecure on their hands. Indeed their patient endurance in marching up one and down another street has only been equaled by those troops who marched up the hill and then marched down again. There was a Company in attendance called the

STOCKTON GUARDS

Who attracted much attention. They wore gray, were well uniformed and well officered and well drilled. They resembled troops that would stand fire. After the people and the Senators had come into the Assembly Chamber and met their companions in joint Convention, all waited for the Governor and the militia for about three-quarters of an hour—then they came, and the principal programme was gone through with. The Governor was

SWORN IN

And so was the Lieutenant-Governor. The oath was administered to them by Judge Denson. It was not very impressively done. Then commenced a long message. I never listened to as long a one. We were tired out before he came, and before he got over his great lot of foolscap we felt as though we had been badly fooled.

Perkins just gave it to us right and left. He took up the Constitution and showed what was to be done under it and how to do it. He hit out from the shoulder at land monopoly, struck the poor Chinaman some hefty blows, took some part in the mining debris question—rather taking part against the farmer—but the last was the unkindest cut of all, when he spoke of the citizen being deprived of

THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE

Formerly, but poor old Governor Garcelon had to take a hard knock. It seemed strange to allude to the South and then to the North, intimating that the same party had accomplished both plays. It seemed to me a great sarcasm to allude to Garcelon and not to Hayes, or rather to hint that Garcelon was guilty and not say that Hayes was far guiltier. The one was trying to steal a State and the other the Presidency of the United States. If the one was petty the other was the grandest larceny the world has ever witnessed. It puts us in mind of a case of ox-goring—it makes a great difference whose ox suffered. Well,

GENERAL MANSFIELD

Made a different kind of an inaugural from Governor Perkins. His inaugural was short and to the point; indeed, it was in as good taste as any State paper of the name I have ever heard read. The Lieutenant-Governor took his seat like a veteran used to command. He will make a good officer.

BILLS, BILLS.

Thirty-eight bills were introduced on this afternoon—that is, on the afternoon of the 9th, in the Assembly. The Senate is not pushing ahead so rapidly, and will perhaps do more business.

STANDING RULES.

The Assembly held two day and one night session on the 9th, and the evening session lasted until twenty minutes past ten, and the most of the discussion was about the rule requiring the reading of bills three times. The Assembly says the Constitutional Convention only meant them read once at length and twice by title. Thus bills can be pushed through as fast as ever. The bills have poured in and will take a long time to be milled through. I had thought this requiring of bills being read three times was to put the brake upon legislation—but the brake is raised off and the only brake now is air pressure—or rather gas—break, which may clog legislation a good deal. Index.

SAN FRANCISCO GOSSIP.

San Francisco, Jan. 6th, 1880.

FIGURES AND FACTS.

Editor Democrat:—The holidays with their blare and bustle are over, and things have settled down to steady business, and prospects are flattering for a good year. Everybody seems to be glad that 1879 is gone. It was a bad old year in a general way, and its room is better than its company. Naturally enough, recapitulations of what was done in '79 are the order, and herewith we give you some of the figures: During the year the mint in this city coined $28,955,750 gold and $9,110,000 silver, a total of $38,065,750 against $50,186,500 in 1878, and $49,772,000 in 1877. Since the establishment of the mint in 1854, it has coined $522,975,357 in gold and $68,116,925 in silver, making a total of $590,991,282. Now what some of us want to know is, "Whar's the money?" Most any of us can tell where the extreme right hand figure is, but the extreme left is a question of interest.

During the year the exports of merchandise from this port have been $6,941,668 against $32,593,551 in 1878. Our treasure exports for the same time have amounted to $26,175,552, which is a falling off of over $8,000,000 as compared with 1878. Together, the merchandise and treasure exports for the year just passed, show a decrease of $5,129,510, as compared with the previous year. During the first half of the present harvest year, wheat to the value of $13,380,865 has been exported from this port, against $11,248,767 for the corresponding period a year ago. In flour the difference has been the other way. We have shipped $1,230,650 worth of flour during the period of last year, against $1,300,975 for the same time in 1868. This is an exhibition of two facts. The first is that California raised more wheat in 1879 than in 1878, and that a larger percentage of wheat is manufactured into flour before it leaves here than formerly. There are now in this port under engagement to load wheat, 22 vessels, having a carrying capacity of 34,049 tons.

TRADE MATTERS.

The Trades and Labor Assembly has closed its monthly meeting at Charter Oak Hall. Its officers elected for the ensuing year are H. P. Cramer of the Bookbinder's Union, President; E. A. Wallace, of the Typographical Union, Vice President; Wm. Clack of the Typo. Union, Secretary; Duncan Chesholm, Tailor's Union, Treasurer; and H. Euler, Cabinet Maker's Union, Financial Sec. The delegation from the Cabinet Maker's Union reported their co-operative furniture factory as progressing favorably. This establishment grew out of the late strike, and occupies the building at the corner of Beale and Mission streets, formerly used as the Beale street Planing Mills. The building is admirably suited to the purposes of the association, and is being rapidly refitted, and new machinery from the east will be put into it. It will be ready to go into operation in about two weeks, and then the sufferings from the long strike will end. The association is comprised of 60 members, and each man owns $200 worth of stock. To use a slang phrase, it is expected that this enterprise will put "a hump" into some of the furniture factories here.

LITERARY.

The latest book is "Nana," by the author of "L'Assommoir," or Emile Zola, and is a sequel to that intensely interesting romance. This voluminous and powerful author has given in "Nana" a picture of French life among people as widely different to those who flourish in "L'Assommoir" as possible. The first book deals with the lowest life of Paris, and the last one with that class known as "people of elegant leisure." The first volume of "Nana" is now ready, from the press of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, at 50 cents. "Angele's Fortune," a delightful novel by the French author Audre Meuriet, and "L'Assommoir" are coming from the same press in endless numbers, and everybody is reading them. They are 75 cents each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Parnell, the Irish agitator, has landed in New York, and will be the next sensation here.—An excursion train from this city to Soledad will go next Sunday to carry the curious to see the total eclipse of the sun.—Numerous out-going master-workmen have been made the recipients of handsome presents during the week, from their admiring lodges.—The weather continues cold and damp.—Lower priced stocks took a little spurt on Saturday and Monday, but all have been steadily shrinking since.—The "Trocadero" Hotel, a pleasure resort near the Golden Gate Park, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night.—The death in their burning house of Mrs. Haskins, her daughter Annie, aged 19; son, Eddie, aged four; and baby Adeline, aged 2½, is the saddest affair that has happened in this city for years. The fearful catastrophe occurred on Wednesday last, on Union street, near Powell. T. L. B.

The New Police Judge of Sacramento.

Most of our readers are familiar with Judge W. A. Henry, formerly of this place, and who at the last election was chosen to the important office of Police Judge of Sacramento. The following from the Sacramento *Leader* regarding his Magisterial Honor, will be read with interest:

On the morning of the 2d of January Judge W. A. Henry took his seat, the ceremony being quite interesting. Justice Alexander opened Court and appointed a committee of three gentlemen, Messrs. I. S. Brown, Henry Buckley and W. A. Anderson, to escort the incoming Judge to his seat. This being done, Mr. Anderson made a few very feeling and appropriate remarks in the name of the legal fraternity of Sacramento. His Honor replied as follows: "In assuming the duties of Police Judge this morning, it would be a pleasant thing to know that the course I shall pursue will be satisfactory to the good people of Sacramento. I do not enter upon my term, however, without feeling deeply sensible of the fact that I am in nowise an exception to the rule that humanity is liable to err, and I have only to say that it shall be my aim, regardless of praise or adverse criticism, to perform my duties in a conscientious manner, without prejudice or partiality, fear or favor." After this the drunks and New Year's feasters were trotted in, making an unusually long calender, and the Judge wrestled with them in splendid style. To each one he related a little tale, and the usual routine of business in the interest of justice was carried out, and by one o'clock the dock was cleared. We hope that the Judge will see that several of the old abuses are no longer tolerated, such, for instance, as the old "straw bail" fraud; and while wishing him every success, we hope that from the beginning his name will become a terror to gamblers and hoodlums who may be brought before him for violating the laws.

A Surprise Party.

A very pleasant surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris on Saturday, Jan. 3rd, at the residence of Mr. J. Gosliner.

Dancing and other amusements were the order of the evening. At twelve o'clock the guests adjourned to the dining room where a fine table was set, with all the delicacies of the season. After supper dancing was again resumed and kept up until an early hour in the morning. The following were present:

Miss R. Ginsberg, Sac., Mrs. A. Morris, Mrs. J. Gosliner, Mrs. M. Hyman, Mrs. S. Hyman, Miss. Levin, Mrs. M. Cohen, Miss Annie Galomonson, S. F., Miss Tillie Cohen, Miss Zirker, Mrs. Z. Haines, Mrs. Dryfus, Mrs. L. Charmak, Mrs. F. Harris, Miss Denzler, Miss Saunders, Miss Moses, Miss Ester Craner, S. F., Miss Dresser, Miss Ida Morris; S. F., Miss Bertie Hyman, Miss Minnie Hyman, Mrs. J. Lambert, Mrs. F. Kane, Mr. Abe Morris, Hyman Salomonsen, Napa; Chas. Myer, Jakey Kirschner, Isadore Cohen, B. Dennery, L. Charmak, T. S. Spaulding, Ed. Green, James Lawson, Wm. Lawson, S. M. Griggs, H. Kirrufski, A. Alexander, Chas. Charmak, F. Harris, Bruce Pendegast, L. Durlacher, L. Dryfus, Wolf Cohen, M. Cohen, J. Gosliner, Hon. J. Lambert, Hon. D. M. Burns, H. Ogburn, A. Nickelsburg, F. Kane, Z. Haines, Sol. Levy, E. Denzler, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Peck, Mr. Hœrnlein, J. H. Cohen, Mr. Cole.

The Phase of Maine.

Editor Democrat:—The extent to which circumstances frequently alter cases is strikingly shown in the Maine case; it is also shown that the Judiciary, as heretofore, is no more to be depended upon as being non-partisan on political questions than a political caucus. A few years ago, in a State election in Maine of a Legislature to elect a U. S. Senator, there was a Democratic candidate in one of the Senatorial Districts, whose name was Wm. H. Smith. The Republican Governor and Council, finding that some of the precincts returned "Wm. H. Smith," and some "W. H. Smith," in order to secure a Republican Legislature to a dead moral certainty, gave the certificate to the Republican opponent, although the vote for him was largely in the minority. The case was taken to the present Republican Supreme Court, which promptly decided that it was not the Court province to inquire whether "Wm. H. Smith" and "W. H. Smith" were identical and the same person, for, "in the eye of the law," they were altogether different persons. This whole Maine affair forcibly reminds one of the story we all read in our juvenile days concerning the Lawyer's bull and the Farmer's ox. John.

Statement of the Condition of the Bank of Woodland, up to Monday, January 5th, 1880.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$467,171 76
County Warrants	4,972 83
Real Estate (Yolo County)	32,857 39
Furniture and Fixtures	948 00
Taxes and Costs advanced in pending litigation	822 10
Expenses	5,450 34
Bank Tax and License Account	2,102 66
Due from Banks	154,155 84
Cash on Remittances	176,455 58
Accumulated Interest (approxim'd)	30,000 000
	$874,936 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$450,000 00
Surplus Fund	13,500 00
Due Depositors	371,942 83
Interest due Stockholders	37,647 63
Rents	1,648 40
Exchanges	149 84
Profit and Loss	57 80
	$874,936 50

J. D. Stephens, President, and C. W. Bush, Cashier of the Bank of Woodland, having been duly sworn, each for himself, says that the above Statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) J. D. Stephens, President,
C. W. Bush, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 7th day of January, A.D. 1880.
J. C. Ball, Notary Public.

The "Chronicle" Building.

We have received a fine lithograph of this elegant structure, and have given it a conspicuous place in the Democrat office, where it will be a faithful reminder of what can be attained by journalistic energy and enterprise. Every one who has witnessed the steady growth of the *Chronicle*, well knows that its wonderful success is attributable to these natural agencies, and whatever may be said of the course this journal has taken at different times, its attainment has been a marvelous feat in journalism, and one that challenges the admiration of every journalist. The lithograph gives a very happy illustration of the large building and also the composing room, the publication office, presses, etc.

Fire Company Meeting.

At a meeting of the Fire Company on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the semi-annual term commencing Jan. 1st: President, G. J. Cole; Vice-President, John Byrns; Foreman, L. Dietz; First Assistant, Otto Schluer; Second Assistant, B. F. Ready; Treasurer, A. C. Kean; Secretary, L. D. Stephens.

An amendment to the By-Laws was offered, (which has to lay over one month under the rules,) proposing a reduction of the membership fee from one dollar to fifty cents.

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1880.

"Take Care."

A simple, though wise, admonition,
Yet often we cast it aside,
Assured that our tact or position
Will bring us out on the right side.
The long line of footprints we follow,
Unmindful of pitfall or snare,
Albeit that down by the hollow
The guideboard still bids us, "Take care."

We come to a garden of flowers
Whose air is so balmy and sweet,
That we dally, and waste the bright hours,
And heed not the minutes' swift feet,
Till darkness o'er hill and o'er meadow
Surprises all nature so fair,
And the guideboard is hid by the shadow
That silently bade us, "Take care."

To build on a solid foundation
A beautiful structure below,
For the good of ourselves and creation,
We must take care of health and build slow;
Take care of "good name," lest it leave us,
Though paltry and light its excuse,
For the innocent sometimes must suffer
A share of the great world's abuse.

Take care of the dimes—whoso careth
And layeth a sum on the shelf,
Shall find, so the wise man declareth,
"The dollar will care for itself."
Take care and not injure a neighbor,
Take care of your speech, as years roll;
And, friend, as you willingly labor,
Look out and take care of your soul.

Curious Facts About India.

I promised to tell you something about our first experience with the madstone as an antidote for cobra bite, and I will. A fortnight ago there wandered into our present secluded compound a juggler of striking appearance, indeed. He was evidently a Rajpoot, for his complexion was swarthy, he wore his beard and brushed it from the center of the chin each way after the Rajpoot fashion, and his shining ebon hair hung in heavy tresses to his shoulders. He had two baskets of snakes, and carried a stout staff in his right hand. A Hindoo gentleman, who happened to be calling at the moment, recognized him as the cleverest snake charmer in Bombay, so we made him welcome, as you may believe. His first care was to hand me to read a number of certificates from former patrons, testifying to his cleverness as a snake catcher; among them one from a rich Parsee, who certified that the bearer, Bichu Nath, had captured and removed two cobras from his grounds at Lenowlie. This looked well.

Bichu Nath, through an interpreter, explained that he would first play upon his vagoudah, or pipe, and then produce for us a cobra from any corner or spot, inside the bungalow or in the garden, we would indicate. So, throwing off the cotton wrap that he wore over his shoulders, and leaving upon his person no other covering than his dhoti, he took his gourd instrument of music, and began to play. It was unexpectedly sweet and smooth in tone, and really seemed quite calculated to exercise an attractive influence over a serpent. But no wriggling ophidian came from his hiding place to twine about the charmer's legs—principally, I suppose, for the reason that we have none in our neighborhood. Bichu Nath looked hither and thither as though waiting for them, and then shook his head to signify that the service rendered to the Lenowlie Parsee would not have to be repeated here. He then turned his back to us, as if for decency's sake, and unwound and held out his dhoti, to show that there was no chance to hide anything about his person, had he so desired; and then, readjusting the dhoti, grasped his long staff, and stole stealthily toward the spot outside the bungalow where we had told him to produce his first cobra. He was at the moment a most artistic figure, with his swart, spare body, in which the muscles were sharply defined; his thick suit of glossy hair shaking in the wind, and his outstretched hand clutching the staff. He was repeating to himself in half tones what seemed to be a mentram, and glided forward by long strides, in a panther-like way, much as an American Indian is supposed to do when in the vicinity of an enemy. We all left the veranda and followed him; I close after his heels, so that I might watch for tricks. When at the chosen spot he made a sudden stroke forward with his stick, and the next instant there was a veritable cobra discapello on the ground, erect on its coil, with head extended, and hissing at us. Our first thought was to run, but as I saw the man's naked foot and leg within a foot of the creature's fangs, and he not discomposed in the least, I concluded that the danger was more apparent than real, so I did not budge. By a dextrous movement the charmer caught the reptile just under its head, and sliding his thumb up under its jaw, held it firm and fast, though it wrapped its coils about his naked arm, and wriggled to free itself.

He carried this snake to his baskets, and slipped it in, whereupon he returned to our group and went through the same performance again. This time he produced a much larger and finer snake than the other one, at the foot of a banana tree as requested.

We then adjourned to a large room in one of the bungalows, where the Rajpoot appeared to make a cobra drop out of a towel that hung on a nail; and, having by this time satisfied our curiosity for this branch of his art, he asked us to bring a chicken, so that we might be satisfied that the snakes had not had their fangs drawn. While a servant was gone in search of the fowl, the man grasped the last cobra, and opening its mouth by squeezing it under the lower jaw, and pressing a splinter of wood transversely against the zygomatic muscles, to prevent the jaws from closing, showed us its large, needle-pointed fangs. Once, when Dr. H. C. Trumbull, of Hartford, philologic and librarian, was describing to me the feats of a snake charmer at Cairo, Egypt, he affirmed that the serpent's fangs had been drawn, and the corners of its mouth sewn together. I am now able to affirm that, at least in this instance, the deadly reptile had not been so doctored.

Our cobra being replaced upon the cement floor of the room, and the chicken given to the operator, the latter clutched it in his hand so as to make the wings partly serve as a shield, and teased the serpent into a rage. It rose upon its coil, drew back, expanded its hood to the widest extent, and hissed with a sound like the drawing in and expelling of one's breath through the closed teeth. It seemed hardly willing to look at the poor fowl, but fixed its gaze upon the Hindoo's hand. Presently it lunged forward as quick as a flash, and struck at the hand where it was unprotected by the bird's wings. The man never flinched, and the angry snake then struck the chicken again and again. The charmer dropped it on the floor where it was again struck, and then its enemy, as if satisfied, rose again, and resumed its hissing. The chicken staggered about for a few seconds, dropped, turned over on its back, kicked convulsively, and soon died. The charmer pinched the back of his hand, and squeezing out a drop of blood, showed us where one of the fangs had pierced the skin. His coolness at once surprised me and excited my suspicions, though we had just witnessed the end of the fowl. He went to a small tin box that he had placed conveniently near, and turning over what appeared to be some small dried roots, took out a dark, hard substance, about the size of a vest button, which he applied to his wound. Its diameter, as I subsequently ascertained, was 17-32 of an inch; its thickness 3-16 of an inch. Not having any weights small enough to weigh it by, I put rice grains in the opposite pan of the scale, and found it just balanced eighty of them. Its color above is a dark brown; that beneath a dull lead color; and the two laminæ are joined in such a way as to quite resemble a shell cameo. It feels to the touch more like a fine-grained horn than anything else. This was one of the famous "madstones" of India.

It stuck fast to the wound at once, and the Hindoo then turned his whole attention to the hissing snake, which had not moved from its position. He teased it with a towel until it struck it a half dozen times, but never taking its eye from his face. All this while the hard button stuck to the one drop of blood on his hand, and, as I ascertained by taking hold of it, stuck fast. After awhile it dropped of its own accord. I could not perceive that it had changed at all in color, nor was there on the surface that had been applied to the man's hand any gummy or sticky substance that would account for it having adhered so tenaciously. He said that that was due to a magical (say magnetic or odic, if you choose) property it had, which caused it to attract to itself the cobra virus, and, while so attracting, to cling to the wound. Be this as it may, it certainly did stick tighter than the gumminess of a single coagulated drop of blood would explain.

That this "stone" or substance had curious resident properties was now shown in a remarkable manner. The Rajpoot, taking it between his thumb and finger, held it out toward the serpent, whose rage seemed not to have at all subsided. As though some electric current had suddenly struck it, the reptile drew back its head as far as it could, and without attempting to strike, hissed less and less violently, swayed from one side to the other, folded its hood, loosened its coil, and sank lower and lower until it lay, silent and relaxed, on the floor, the charmer constantly pushing the madstone nearer and nearer toward its head until he touched the skin, and held it there. We were amazed, indeed, for we could not comprehend that the reptile could so perfectly simulate the state of narcotization or mesmerization. Still, to satisfy myself that we were not witnessing either the effect of the man's own mesmeric power upon the animal or a clever bit of ophidian acting, I took the stone in my own hands, and, first arousing the snake by teasing it until it had risen in rage at me and was hissing as venomously as before, I moved it toward him. The result was as before, the snake coming rapidly under the power of the stone, uncoiling itself, staggering, and falling limp in a heap.

The friends present, who had been ready to pull me back by my coat-tails for fear I might be bitten, now pressed near, and Mme. Blavatsky at once struck a bargain for a snakestone, and took possession of her prize for a few rupees. I will not attempt to explain this seeming mystery; you have the exact details, and may draw your own conclusions. I am quite aware that Dr. Fayrer, in his splendidly illustrated work on the Indian "Thanatophidia" expresses his entire disbelief in the virtue of these madstones, and describes his ineffectual attempts to save with them the lives of dogs which had been bitten by cobras. I have also been told that a standing reward of some thousands of rupees is offered by the British Government for a stone or any other antidote to this deadly poison. Nevertheless, the incidents above described actually happened, and it must be admitted they are very strange. As to the charmer's producing his cobras from such places as we indicated, that is a mere trick of sleight of hand, though a very clever one, as I discovered when he privately showed it to me; but unless we are to believe that a strange cobra would go through such a performance for me as I have narrated, the effect of this bony substance upon his nervous system would seem to be a subject for scientific inquiry.

RAVAGES OF WILD BEASTS AND SNAKES.

I had intended to describe the largest and best exhibition of juggling skill at our bungalow—by a Mohammedan—but I have outrun the limits of my space, and must defer it until another occasion. I have been at the pains to procure from the government archives the statistics of the number of wild beasts and snakes killed within the past twelve months in the Bombay Presidency, and the number of men and cattle they have destroyed. They are as follows:

Persons killed 1878.	Cattle killed.	By what animal
22	1,707	Tigers.
19	703	Leopards.
1	10	Bears.
10	1,195	Wolves.
819	221	Snakes.
..	31	Hyenas.
..	80	Other animals
Total..871	3,947	

Animals destroyed—Tigers, 79; leopards, 226; bears, 34; wolves, 156; hyenas, 1; other animals, 445; snakes, 86,796. Of the last named, 70,094 were dispatched at Ratnagari alone, whence I infer that Ratnagari is a good locality to avoid, unless one has his pockets full of snake stones.

To-day I have the following partial figures from a government officer on duty in the central provinces. In this great political district there were killed in 1878: Of tigers, 187, against 203 in 1877; of panthers, 391, against 544 in the previous year; of bears, 157, against 207. Government pays a bounty of fifty shillings for a tiger, and ten shillings for a leopard. The skins are never brought in cured, and they are generally much spoiled in the skinning. The claws are always taken out and the whiskers singed. My correspondent says: "It is the veriest accident to get a complete skin—one worth having. Government officers have orders to so destroy the skins that they shall not be again brought up for reward. It is usual to cut off the heads of all skins in consequence." Let those, therefore, who possess a fine tiger skin rug, or sleigh robe, value their prize. I saw yesterday, at a Mohammedan's shop in Bombay, a lot of thirty-eight leopard skins just in from Africa; but on looking them over, I could not find one that had either a head or a claw remaining.

Let me conclude by repeating the very interesting story that our Rajpoot, Bichu Nath, told me about the source of his snake stones. He says—and his statement has been corroborated to me by a learned native physician from the Deccan—that in the roof of the mouth of about one cobra in a hundred will be seen this bony growth covered with the ordinary skin that lines the reptile's upper jaw. It is not attached to the bone of the skull, but may be separated by simply cutting the skin which covers it. The mouth will bleed profusely after the operation, and the snake will survive only four or five days. Bichu Nath affirms that the possession of this "stone" makes the cobra a king among its fellows. A similar growth is found among a species of yellow toad, whose bite is poisonous, though the "stone" from the latter is not so powerful an antidote to cobra poison as that from the cobra itself. To save the life of a bitten person the toad stone must be applied within two minutes; the cobra stone acts until the heart ceases its pulsations. It is not required that the cobra stone should be soaked in fresh (or stale) milk to draw out the poison, nor be washed in water, nor have anything else done to it, except to wipe it with a clean cloth after using it. It should be kept dry in a box. Great caution must, however, be used not to take it near a corpse, nor to expose it to a light during a solar or lunar eclipse. If the puncture made by the fang of the snake can be seen—not so very easy a matter, since the point of the tooth is as fine as a cambric needle—apply the stone to the place; if not, then the skin may be cut anywhere, and the stone laid on the wound. If the cobra stone be soaked sometime in water that has been standing over night, and the water then given to a person who has been bitten by a rabid dog, hydrophobia will be prevented or cured according to the stage the disease has reached. —H. S. O., in *Cincinnati Gazette*.

Japanese Top-Spinning.

At certain seasons of the year, top-spinning engages a great part of the leisure time of American and English boys, and some of them become very skillful. But Japanese jugglers are the people to spin tops, and I will try to describe some of their more difficult feats, as I saw them.

I was at a Japanese juggling entertainment, and when the first part of the performance was over, the men who had been acting cleared the stage, set on it a small table, a number of swords, and a little house, like the doll houses sold in toy shops, bowed low, and left. Immediately afterward, a richly-dressed Japanese made his appearance, carrying in his arms about a dozen tops, somewhat resembling common humming-tops, each with a long thin stem run through the bulb-shaped part, and protruding at the top and bottom—the top stem being cased in a loose sheath. Bowing to the spectators, the Japanese took one of the tops and twirled it briskly between his palms for a second or two; he then dropped it upon the table, where it spun around in that swiftly revolving, but apparently motionless state, that boy top-spinners call "sleeping." The Japanese indicated by signs that it would stop when he told it to, and turning toward the table, he lifted his hand as a command. No sooner had he done this than the top stopped as if it really had seen and understood the signal.

The Japanese picked up the top again, and, twirling it as before, placed it upon the table, where it spun itself to sleep. He then selected from the swords on the floor one with a long, keen blade, and lifting the top from the table by the sheath of the upper stem, placed the point of the lower stem carefully upon the edge of the blade, near the hilt. The top spun for some moments in this position, and then began to run slowly toward the point of the sword. When it had reached the point it leaned over at an angle of forty-five degrees, and continued to revolve for several moments in that difficult position, until it was caught in the juggler's hand just as it was about to stop spinning.

Throwing the sword to one side, the performer again made the top spin upon the table, and picking up five others started them also. He then stretched a thin wire across the stage, and taking the tops from the table placed them one after another upon the wire, as he had previously placed the first one upon the edge of the sword. They spun around for a few seconds without moving; but suddenly, as if by one impulse, they all started on an excursion along the wire, balancing themselves as they went, with all the nicety of expert tight-rope walkers. Reaching the end of their trip, they dropped one by one into the hands of an assistant, who stood ready to catch them.—*St. Nicholas*.

HOW COFFEE CAME TO BE USED.—It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage of coffee, without which few persons, in any half or fully civilized country in the world, make breakfast. At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It grew only in Arabia and Upper Ethopia. The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the Superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee upon the reports of shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries, and in two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant, brought there in 1714, became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies. The Dutch introduced it into Java and the East Indies. The extent of the consumption now can scarcely be realized. The United States alone, annually, consume it at the cost, and its landing, of from fifteen to sixteen millions of dollars.

Married in Sport.

Certain circles in this city, says the Bradford (Pa.) *News*, are agitated over a performance enacted by a well-known young lady resident and a young gentleman, which places the pair in an unpleasant predicament, as will be seen when the facts are related. In consequence of the prominent relations of the parties in society, and the efforts being made to consummate an amicable settlement, we have concluded to tell the story without publishing names. The hero hails from Buffalo, N. Y., in which city he enjoys considerable prominence as a member of the Episcopal church and as a "society man." For two years back he has been paying attention to an estimable young lady of that city, and recently the two entered into an agreement to take each other for life. It was agreed between them that the wedding should take place next fall, the services to be those of the Episcopal faith. A knowledge of the engagement of the couple soon gained circulation, and the topic of conversation in the ranks in which they move is the coming wedding, which will probably have to be postponed on account of the young man's ignorance of the laws of the state of Pennsylvania governing and regulating marriages. In this state there is no such thing recognized as mock marriages, or, to speak more plainly, "marrying for fun." All that is required by the law to bind a man and woman together as man and wife is a mutual declaration in the presence of witnesses. And there is no power that can release them from their bargain within a period of two years. Then their only hope is a divorce, and this may be obtained by filing a complaint of either adultery or non-support, the only recognized abuses by which divorces can be obtained in this state. Six months must elapse previous to the time either charge can be made, and eighteen months are then supposed to intervene before the divorce can be granted. With this slight understanding of the law, our readers will be enabled to fully appreciate the odd position in which the parties concerned have placed themselves, and we will continue our narrative. In accordance with an invitation extended him to come to Bradford to pass the Sabbath with some lady friends in this city, the young gentleman came down from Buffalo last Saturday evening, and received a cordial and hearty welcome. He attended church services on Sunday in company with his entertainers, and the sultry evening was passed in social conversation in the parlor of the residence of one of Bradford's wealthiest and most respected citizens. The company assembled was a pleasant and agreeable one, and, over copious quantities of strawberries and ices, the general topics of the day were discussed. The subject of marriage was not forgotten, and the young man, who always took pride in letting the fact be known that he was soon to lead the choice of his heart to the hymeneal altar, was not backward, on this particular occasion, in expressing the same. He gave the day of the month settled upon for the marriage, and one of the young ladies present remarked that she was to be married on the same day and month, also, adding,—

"How nice it would be to have a double wedding."

She stated that she was to be married in the Episcopal church, and jokingly said,—

"Let us go through the services now, so that we will be used to it when the proper time comes."

He expressed himself as perfectly willing, and the two joined hands and stood up. The marriage service of the Episcopal church was read by a friend, the usual questions were asked and answered, and the parties to the contract were declared man and wife.

The transaction afforded considerable amusement for the party, who retired that night in a joyful and jovial mood, only to awake in the morning to come to the knowledge that a terrible mistake had been made, and that the marriage in the eyes of the law was legal and binding. When this declaration was made known, consternation on all sides prevailed, and it is said the young lady came near crying her eyes out. The parties interested are dumbfounded as to what is the best thing to do, and are trying to devise some means to bridge over the really unfortunate transaction. Let us draw the vail.

Legerdemain Extraordinary.

M. Hermann, the Viennese conjuror unlike the "mediums" who perform tricks and call them miracles, does miracles and calls them tricks. M. Jules Claretie is responsible for the accuracy of the following tale: Hermann was engaged in the difficult task of amusing that monarch "who lives the life of a wounded rabbit in a hole"—the Sultan. The scene was a boat moored in the Bosphorus. "Will you oblige me," said Hermann to the Grand Vizier, "by throwing your watch overboard?" The Vizier looked doubtful, but the Sultan nodded, and the watch sank glittering through the sea. "Now," said Hermann, "will some one kindly give me a fishing rod?" A rod was brought, a line and a hook, which the conjuror bated before the eyes of the Padishah, as a Pushtoo contemporary calls the Sultan. He soon had a nibble, struck, and after an exciting interval had a fine fish in the landing-net. Herman opened the fish, and took out the Vizier's watch, still keeping capital time. Repressing a strong inclination to refer to the ring of Polycrates, we go on to prove that Hermann can juggle as well for the wily Muscovite as the gallant Turk. While amusing the leisure of the Autocrat of all the Russians, he broke a large and magnificent mirror. The superstitious potentate winced, for to break a mirror is unlucky, and a curtain was thrown over the glass. Hermann went on with his tricks for a while, then suddenly exclaimed, "I forgot the glass; look at it." The curtain was removed, and there was the mirror whole and unharmed!—*Daily News*.

A German doctor declares that "early to bed and early to rise" is a delusion and a snare. He has discovered that those who indulge in late hours and lie abed the longest in the morning are the healthiest and live longer than those who "get up with the lark." German doctors have made some very remarkable discoveries of late, and it will be surprising if one of them doesn't soon announce that the best way to cure a heavy cold is to get into a perspiration and then throw off some of your clothing and sit in a draught with your feet in a pail of cold water.—*Norristown Herald*.

Now the days grow longer.

A Comfortable Cabinet Council.

We are accustomed to think of Cabinet Councils as meetings of much solemnity and decorum. All the habits of our day are in favor of the assumption that when Ministers meet in Downing street their proceedings are marked by much formality and some dignity. It has been suggested by Mr. Arthur Helps that the utility of Councils of all kinds depends much upon their comfort, and that fatigue, amongst other things, may sometimes account for much in the result of their deliberations. Perhaps the most comfortable Cabinet Council upon record is that which Walpole describes as having been held in Pitt's bedroom when Pitt had the gout. The great Minister at such times used to have the bedclothes piled upon him, but to have no fire in the room. One day he summoned the Duke of Newcastle, and read him a lecture. The Duke was "as usual," Walpole says, "afraid of catching cold. He first sat down on Mrs. Pitt's bed, as the warmest place; then drew up his legs into it as he got colder. The lecture, unluckily continuing a considerable time, the Duke at length fairly lodged himself under Mrs. Pitt's bedclothes. A person from whom I had the story, suddenly going in saw the two Ministers in bed, at the two ends of the room, while Pitt's long nose and black beard, unshaved for some time, added to the grotesque nature of the scene."

A Nice, Light, Toast Lunch.

It often happens that after a late heavy dinner, or when arriving home late in the evening, or when one is an invalid, or dyspeptic, and especially when a troublesome tooth or other mouth ailment prevents proper mastication of harder food, one wants a light easily digested and easily masticated dish or lunch. Well-cooked oatmeal, the grains nearly whole and not "all in a mush," is quite good, but is not always accessible, and is not liked by all. Latterly we have found the following very good, especially for a late supper or lunch, eaten only an hour or two before retiring: Toast some slices of bread pretty well, scraping off any blackened, charred portion; lay the slices on a plate, preferably a soup-plate, and pour on cold milk enough to wet it through, and leave half an inch or so in depth of milk in the plate. Good milk; a little extra cream in it is all the better, and a very trifle of salt improves it for our taste. Put over the toast thus prepared an inverted large earthen bowl, or tin basin, large enough to cover it and set down upon the plate all round. Put this in a warm, not very hot, stove oven, two, three, or more hours in advance. The milk will cook and evaporate—and its substance be condensed in the toast, while the cover will keep the toast moist. It is then very good, and eats well without butter, though a little may be used if desired.—*American Agriculturist*.

The old cathedral of St. Paul's, London, was five times burned—thrice by lightning. The new building, begun under Christopher Wren in 1675, cost, we are informed, exactly seven hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-four pounds two shillings and ninepence. The money was raised by a tax on every chaldron of coals brought into the port of London, and this fact alone, it has been said, gives it a right to its smoke-blackened appearance. Relics of three different ages were found when its foundations were laid—Saxon coffins and tombs, British graves, and all the evidences of the existence of a Roman cemetery. Great historic tombs and monuments, including those of Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington, are amongst its chief objects of interest. St. Paul's School was founded in 1514 by Dean Colet; there Milton was educated from his eleventh to his sixteenth year. In the Heralds' College, near St. Paul's Church-yard, were deposited the sword, dagger, and turquoise ring of James IV. of Scotland, who was slain at Flodden. Before the great fire of London St. Paul's Church-yard was the great headquarters of the booksellers. Now Paternoster Row is sacred to the profession.

A BRIDGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The world is always ready to be dazzled by a professedly scientific plan; the less understood and the more impracticable, the better. Here is the last, which certainly shoves the flying-machine and Keeley's motor out of sight altogether. Monsieur Eustache Gamon has discovered that the only thing now lacking to our dignity and comfort as a nation is a highway to Europe, and the easiest thing in the world is to build one on a bridge or embankment from Newfoundland to Great Britain. The bridge is to be 1,500 miles long, two miles deep, which requires 12,000 cubic miles of embankment. The earth requisite for this long breakwater can be dug out of Newfoundland; the labor can be cheaply furnished by emptying the prisons of Europe and America; the money, which is the only other trifling essential necessary, is to be raised by a stock company of capitalists here and in Europe. Monsieur Gamon is now in Washington, it is said, urging his plan, but we have not yet found the shares in his company quoted in the regular stock markets. His name is too suggestive.

They are experimenting in Hartford with a substitute for a boiler for steam engines. The device is now in a steam yacht. The whole machinery and apparatus for running the boat take up so little space that they are hardly a bit in the way, and the appearance of the engine and the steam-generating apparatus and the little smokestack is that of a miniature or fairy-like engine. Instead of a boiler cumbrous and expanded, taking up much room, there is a little cylinder, in which are coils of pipe. In the pipe the steam is generated. The fuel is poured in an aperture at the top of the cylinder and the heating is, in brief, just like the operation of a base-burning stove. The little engine feeds the coils with just enough water and no more, and the apparatus is non-explosive. This was demonstrated by leaving the boiler and engine to itself for days and nights, only visited at the proper intervals by the man who fed it with the necessary supply of coal.

"There is one thing about a kiss," said a gentleman to his wife, "that makes life very dear to us men." "Oh, I know what it is," was the reply; "it's a pretty pair of lips." "Yes, indeed, and the satisfaction of knowing that the lady's mouth is tightly closed for a short time."

Detroit Currency.

Big feet have no more chilblains than small ones.

China claims to have tamed and subdued the bicycle 200 years ago.

It is only when you go to return a borrowed crowbar that you realize how cold and unthankful winter is.

"The Utes belong in Utah, of course," says the Buffalo *Express*. Then where do the Pawnees belong—in the broker business?

When a lady looks "just too nice for anything," she should be boxed up and packed away until strawberries begin to sprout.

Any woman who gets tired of the kitchen or the washtub will be gladly received in New York as "the champion female walkist of the world." Trains make close connections.

If you want to be in fashion begin your letters abruptly, write with blue ink, and sign only your last name. The shorter your letters are when writing for a loan the more time you will save.

All the toys used to come from Europe. Now American jumping-jacks and wooden horses are sold in every country where the children don't have to play with their big toes to have fun.

Ask the average husband to run down cellar for a pan of potatoes for breakfast and his enthusiasm over the growth and prosperity of America decreases one-half before he reaches the middle step.

Some men can tell within a gill of how much water pours over Niagara Falls every second, while others again never give the matter the least thought, and yet seem to enjoy health and happiness.

A bridal couple from Washoe Valley, at breakfast at Reno, conversed as follows: He—"Shall I skin you a pertater, honey?" She—"No, thank you, deary. I have one already skun."—*Denver* (Col.) *News*.

The papers are always ridiculing the man who parts his hair in the middle. Yet that class of men never read the papers at all, but glean all their information from the wrappers around packages of cough-drops.

Lives there a man with ears so dead who hath not to his fellow said, "The other night at 8 o'clock, I plainly felt an earthquake shock, and then I said unto my wife, 'that was an earthquake bet your life.' My eyes, I was surprised, I guess, on reading in next day's *Free Press*, that the cause of all the shocks was nitro on the Isle of Fox.

A lady writes an indignant note to a contemporary, in which, with true rustic innocence, she expresses a belief that editors never go to Heaven. We thought even country people knew that journalists never went anywhere. They don't get the chance. They just sit up nights thinking how to do good, until the tops of their heads wear holes through their hair.—*Binghamton Democrat*.

Everybody has heard of the Widow Potts, pedestrienne, who tramped to New Orleans and back for a purse of $5,000, which she didn't get. Her sad experience ought to be enough to keep other women off the track. Most of her purses were fictitious—as pedestrian purses usually are—and now she turns up in despair, wanting to end her life on a railroad track. The wash-tub opens a better and happier career for any woman.—*Philadelphia Chronicle*.

AFTER HIS HEN.

The hour was late,
The gas was low;
When there came a knock
On the door below.

It was in Lafayette street, and the good citizen put his head out from an up-stairs window and asked:

"Who ish dot somepody pounding away on my door?"

"C-come d-down fellow c-citizen—c-come d-down!" was the thick reply.

"Go avhaw or I calls some bolice on you!"

"I'll n-never d-do it!" was the firm reply, and the unknown pounded away on the door until the citizen descended and opened it and cried out:

"I have some goot minds to hit you mit a club; vhat ish your peesnees all aroundt here!"

Then, in accents soft and low, and high and thin, and thick and muddy, the unknown said he had lost his hen and had reasons to believe she was concealed in that house. A fight was raging on the door-step when an officer arrived.

"Prisoner, did you lose a hen?" asked the court as the witness had finished.

"Well, it was either a hen or a dog or an overcoat," was the hesitating reply.

"Have you any money?"

"Not a nickel. I couldn't pay the funeral expenses for a canary bird."

"Do you know where you'll eat your Christmas dinner?"

"I don't care much if they have fried chicken."

"Perhaps they will have. You go up for thirty days. Sit down on the bench and make room for the next."

Words of the Wise.

Goodness is love in action.—J. Hamilton.

Common feelings are the strongest lessons of mutual forbearance.—[Blair.

He shall be immortal who liveth till he be stoned by one without fault.—[Thomas Fuller.

He who gives up the smallest part of a secret has the rest no longer in his power.—[Richte.

If there be no enemy, no fight; if no fight, no victory; if no victory, no crown.—[Savonarola.

No matter how small sin may appear in the beginning, it touches, by way of opposition and conflict, every attribute of the Divine character.—[Upham.

Life is made up of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses given habitually are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.—[Sir Humphrey Davy.

He who thinks he has no need of Christ has too high thoughts of himself. He who thinks Christ cannot help him has too low thoughts of Christ.—[J. Mason.

My country is the world; my countrymen are all mankind; I am in earnest; I will not equivocate; I will not retreat a single inch; and I will be heard.—[William Lloyd Garrison.

When we are out of sympathy with the young, then I think our work in this world is over. That is a sign that the heart has begun to wither—and that is a dreadful kind of old age.—[George MacDonald.

Dampen the Air Now.

We can hardly too often suggest the importance of providing ample moisture in all rooms heated by stoves, furnaces, steam pipes, or hot water pipes. There are sound scientific reasons for this, as well as in the results of practical experience. As stated in "Short Notes on Air" a every degree of heat added to the atmosphere in a room gives it a power of absorbing and *secreting* moisture. The air in a room 20 by 20 feet and 10 feet high, at 32 deg., holds, secretes, about 1½ pints of water. The same air heated to 70 deg., secretes upwards of *two quarts* of water, and unless this is supplied, it is hungry for more water, absorbs it from every accessible source, from the furniture, from our bodies, and especially from the breathing organs—the mouth, throat, and lungs, leaving them dry and husky. Therefore, every time the air in the room is changed by the admission of fresh, cold air, and heated to 70 deg., two quarts of water should be evaporated into the room. The strong objections some have to warm air heaters have arisen mainly from this cause. In using furnace heaters we always put into the hot-air chamber extra water-pans besides any that are supplied by the manufacturers, and take good care to always have them filled with water. In stove-heated rooms there should usually be an evaporating surface of water equal to one square foot for every 12 feet square of flooring, and more if the water is not on a hot place enough to keep it rapidly evaporating. Plants in a room are mainly destroyed, or have a sickly growth, because the warm air becomes too dry and sucks out the very juices of the plants. The "house plants"—"olive" or otherwise—suffer similarly. In a warm room, a large towel frequently wet and wrung so as not to drip, and hung over a chair back near the stove, will make a marked difference in the comfortable feeling and healthfulness of the atmosphere.—*Am. Agriculturist*.

Foolish Wills.

Foolish wills are proverbial; wise wills are rare, and deserve notice. The testament of one of our adopted German citizens, which was lately filed in Brooklyn, is peculiar for its practical and sensible tone which at the same time shows deep affection for those who survived him. The testator was not content with directing the distribution of his property, but left careful suggestions as to the education of his children. He desired that they should be instructed in all necessary branches of learning, and also in the use of "at least one musical instrument," unless there should be a positive lack of talent for it. He wishes the attention of his sons to be turned early to some "practical occupation," such as "civil and mining engineering, architecture, chemistry, or something similar." He does not favor business careers for them, but is anxious that they should acquire a clear hand-writing, and a good acquaintanceship with arithmetic, and "above all, a thorough knowledge of their native tongue, the English language." There is so much wise and affectionate forethought here, that this disclosure of it seems justifiable for the sake of the example it affords. And it may be said, in all seriousness, that this recommendation respecting the necessity of "a thorough knowledge of the English language" might be judiciously incorporated in many wills!—*N. Y. Tribune*.

FOOD FOR INEBRIATES.—Mr. Charles Napier, of England, has been trying the effect of farinaceous food upon inebriates, and his experiments upon twenty-seven liquor drinkers go to confirm Liebig's theory, that liquor drinking is compatible with animal food but not with a farinaceous diet. A gentleman of sixty who had been addicted to intemperate habits for thirty-five years and who was almost a wreck, after an attack of delirium tremens which nearly ended fatally was persuaded to enter upon a farinaceous diet and was cured completely in seven months. Macaroni, haricot beans, dried peas, and lentils well boiled and flavored, plenty of butter, or olive oil, are preeminent for antagonism to alcohol. The carbonaceous starch contained in these vegetables seems to render carbon in an alcoholic form repulsive. Highly glutinous bread is of great utility if it is perfectly sweet.

CHICKEN PIE.—Clean, draw, and cut up a pair of chickens, put them in a saucepan with water enough to cover them, salt to season, cover them and let them boil till tender, skimming them well. Make a pie crust with a quart of flour and half a pound of butter or lard, wet with sweet milk or cold water. Cover a deep dish with the crust, lay the chickens in, put in bits of butter rolled in flour, fill the dish with the water in which the chickens were boiled. Insert a cup in the center of the dish; this will keep the gravy from soaking into the crust. Cover the dish with a neatly fitting crust. Ornament the top of the pie with thin leaves of paste, cut out with a jagging iron. Bake in a slow oven and serve hot.

CIDER JELLY.—To make cider jelly take one pint of cold water, pour it over one and one-half ounces gelatine, one stick of cinnamon, juice and rind of two lemons; simmer together half an hour; then add three pints boiling water, one and one-half pounds white sugar and one quart of cider; dissolve the sugar in the cider and water. To make cider jelly, boil it down in an evaporating pan as sorghum is boiled down into syrup. The pure cider is put in at one end of the pan and comes out at the other in jelly equal to currant or raspberry jelly.

THE DEATH OF TOMPKIN'S MOTHER.—The gentleman of this city who was so absent-minded that he put his umbrella to bed and stood in the corner himself all night has furnished another illustration of mental wool-gathering. He came home late the other evening, and his wife asked him where he had been. "Been down to Tompkin's house; his mother is dead," said he, sleepily. This was accepted as a sufficient excuse at the time, but was hardly regarded as such the next morning at the breakfast table when the wife alluded to old Mrs. Tompkins. "What's the matter with her?" said Dreamthorp, pausing, with his coffee cup half raised to his mouth. "Why, she's dead, you silly fellow," answered his *vis-a vis*. "Is she?" replied the unconscious husband. "When did she die?"

A moment of eternity will serve to solve the riddles of all time.

Personal.

General Grant's mother is eighty.

Liszt, the greatest of living pianists, is 68.

Thurlow Weed struck his 82d year last week.

Schenck's motto—Don't give up the chip.

Senator Kellogg does not expect to lose his seat.

Dyspepsia has been Carlyle's life-long affliction.

There is a suspicion that Chief Ouray has a wicked nephew.

Barnum has presented a $7000 fountain to Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor, will reach next May the goodly age of 70 years.

Cremated Dr. Le Moyne left three sons $30,000 each, and two daughters $20,000 each.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon finds it necessary to go to Mentone again for the benefit of his health.

Horace Greeley's first article for a paper was a description of a big squash. And it was squashed by the editor.

A Connecticut pastor has assisted some young men to break off the habit of loitering about the church door during service. He used a horse-whip.

Senator David Davis proposes a bronze statue of the distinguished jurist, John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States for thirty-four years.

Mr. Bret Harte is attending to the publication of his new book in Paris. It is to appear simultaneously in France, Germany, England and the United States.

Peter Goelet, of New York, who left $25,000,000, always said he could not afford to marry. What a lovely lot of sealskin sacques that money would have bought!

The relative merits of religion and infidelity were decided in Passaic, N. J., by a fight between two roosters. The cocks were named Ingersoll and Moses. Ingersoll whipped Moses.

Mr. Talmage says: "Some of the poorest preachers wear the best clothes, while many a backwoodsman in his linen duster has preached a sermon that shook earth and heaven with its eloquence."

Cross Woodis, of Lincoln county, N. C., is believed by Dr. C. L. Hunter, the historian of North Carolina, to be 127 years old. Woodis is a mulatto, and was capable of active work at well-digging until the beginning of the late war.

Some of our American doctors of laws will appreciate Bismarck's saying that Gambetta's accepting an LL. D. from the University of Athens after receiving the degrees from the Paris University, was "as if he had got down from horseback in order to mount the back of a jackass."

"Senator," said General Beatty to the late Senator Chandler not long ago, "I would like to see you president; you are the sort of a man we need just now." "No, no," he replied. "I hope I'll never get the presidential fever. It is sure death. Men recover from the small-pox, cholera and yellow fever, but they never get over the presidential fever."

Dr. Philip Schaff says: "Some look upon universal education as the remedy for all evils, forgetting the inborn depravity of human nature, but our safety and ultimate success depend upon the maintenance and spread of the Christian religion. This was the conviction of our greatest statesmen from Washington to Daniel Webster and Abraham Lincoln."

Courier-Journal Wit.

Four superb Kentucky bays drew Gen. Grant in Cincinnati. Ohio can do nothing for herself.

If George Washington had been wise enough to profit by the example of Andre he, too, might have had his monument by this time.

"Vague reports of troubles in Spain have reached this country." The *Courier-Journal* has been expecting these reports ever since Alfonso married.

Chicago did not surpass Louisville in the matter of weather; no, nor in hospitality. The crowd up there may have been a trifle larger, but it was not so select.

There are 2,000 or 3,000 lecture courses in this country. For once we shall not quarrel with the compositor should he choose to omit the "o" in "course."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says the streets of that city are not long enough to accommodate the Grant procession next Tuesday. Why don't they begin at Don Cameron's house in Harrisburg, then?

The Pennsylvania Dutch are now represented in the Cabinet in a distinguished manner by Alexander Ramsey, the Bluff Aleck of Minnesota, who is the best selection yet made by Hayes in the make-up of his ministry.

"Iowa permits females to be elected to school offices. Out of thirty-seven office-holders not one ever received an offer of marriage." This is evidently a cruel campaign lie, started by some unscrupulous masculine candidate.

Congress would do an eminently proper thing if it would decide that hereafter the sessions shall commence in January. The plan of breaking up for the holidays makes it impossible to do any business until the second week in January.

Won't somebody please invent a step-ladder attachment to opera glasses, so that an insignificant fellow at the theater may stand some chance of getting a glimpse of the stage over the towering bonnet of the girl who sits in front of him?

"The Chicago fether weeps as Christmas draws near."—*Boston Post.* Come, now, you don't mean to say the Chicago father still adheres to the old backwoods custom of not buying his children their winter shoes until Christmas?

Uncle Sam has 1,200,000,000 acres of land remaining, which he will sell in lots to suit to the fugitives from the "effete despotisms." It may be well to state that about 500,000,000 acres of this land is about as poor property to have as any in the world.

"The young ladies who ran the Seventh Regiment fair in New York for three weeks realized about $200,000, which will be devoted to charity." About the best charity to which they could devote it would be to relieve the wants of those youths whom they duped to obtain it.

A Wise Man.

I have a sort of valet and factotum, an excellent, respectable servant, whose spelling is so unvitiated by non-phonetic superfluities that he writes night as nit. One day, looking over his accounts, I said to him, jocosely: "You are in the latest fashion with your spelling, Pummel; most people spell 'night' with a gh between the i and t, but the greatest scholars now spell it as you do." "So I suppose, sir," says Pummel; "I've seen it with a gh, but I've noways given into that myself." You would never catch Pummel in an interjection of surprise. I have sometimes laid traps for his astonishment, but he has escaped them all, either by a respectable neutrality, as of one who would not appear to notice that his master had been taking too much wine, or else by that strong persuasion of his all-knowingness which makes it simply impossible for him to feel himself newly informed. If I tell him the world is spinning round and along like the top, and he is spinning with it, he says: "Yes, I've heard a deal of that in my time, sir," and lifts the horizontal lines of his brow a little higher, balancing his head from side to side as if it were too painfully full. Whether I tell him that they cook puppies in China, that there are ducks with fur coats in Australia, or that in some parts of the world it is the pink of politeness to put your tongue out on an introduction to a respectable stranger, Pummel replies: "So I suppose, sir," with an air of resignation at hearing my poor version of well-known things, such as elders use in listening to lively boys lately presented with an anecdote book. His utmost concession is that what you state is what he would have supplied if you had given him carte blanche instead of your needless instruction, and in this sense his favorite answer is, "I should say." "Pummel," I observed, a little irritated at not getting my coffee, "if you were to carry your kettle and spirits of wine up a mountain of a morning your water would boil there sooner." "I should say, sir." "Or there are boiling springs in Iceland. Better go to Iceland." "That's what I've been thinking, sir." I have taken to asking him hard questions, and, as I expected, he never admits his own inability to answer them without representing it as common to the human race. "What is the cause of the tides, Pummel?" "Well, sir, nobody rightly knows. Many give their opinion, but if I was to give mine it 'ud be different."—GEORGE ELIOT.

Be Content: Work!

In a recent address, President Spofford, of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, gave these sage counsels:

"Having chosen a vocation, whether on the farm, or office, or workshop, stick to it. No matter what a man's position is, he will now and then become dissatisfied. The farmer will envy the preacher, the physician will envy the blacksmith, the merchant will envy the teacher and the carpenter will envy the lawyer. A word to you all, my friends! Be content; not that you should sit down stolidly and never aspire to a higher position or a nobler plane of life. There is a discontent that is divine, and you should heed its warnings; but you should strive to excel in that position which you have chosen. Let the farmer become a better farmer, by reading, by observation, by associating with farmers that know more than he does. Let the physician become a better doctor by having a big library on his shelves, and a bigger one in his brain. Let the carpenter be a better mechanic, and shoving his jack-plane, at the same time consider the grand principles on which his art is founded, and from the carpenter let him become the designer, the architect, and let him build his own monument in a structure that will endure long after all less nobler things have perished.

"One other thought: I am certain that none can succeed who are not willing to work. Every man must work. Some people have stolen a living, and found a penitentiary or a dishonored name. The hour, the darkest hour, the most terrible hour that ever came into the life of a young man or woman, is that particular hour when he or she thought to have a dollar without fairly and squarely earning it by work of hand and brain, and earning it honestly. The devices of men to get money by wonderful schemes, are as numerous as the blades of grass; avoid every one of them! Work, solid, intelligent work, will always win. It will bring gold to your treasury; it will add to your flocks, and fields, and merchandise and trade. What! Work will do more than bring gold. It will bring happiness, peace, joy, blessedness! It will give you good digestion, sound sleep, magnificent appetite, honor, power, glory, and children's children to rise up and call you blessed. But idleness will clothe you with rags, and these rags will be full of every sort of filth and vermin that will exclude you from that heaven which you can enjoy now and here by steady, intelligent, persistent work."

PAPER FROM GRASS.—Linen (flax) has heretofore been regarded as the best material for the manufacture of paper, as chemical analysis shows it to contain the smallest percentage of ash. An examination of common grasses proves them to approach more nearly to flax than other material, but on drying, the fiber is not so strong as that of flax. When the grasses are turned green the fiber is very fine, flexible and strong, and the specimens produced from it approach very nearly in quality to the finest linen paper, possessing, if anything, a more transparent, soft and silky texture. The waste grass of salt marshes can in this way be converted into a fine quality of paper. The grass is crushed green under rollers, the sap is preserved as a fertilizer, and the washed pulp is boiled in a solution of caustic soda and lime, and bleached in various ways. The novelty of the suggestion is the taking of green grass instead of the dry hay.

Twenty-three persons, all of whom were associated with David Lazzaretti about a year ago in a forcible and fanatical attempt to establish a new religion in Italy are now on trial at Sienna. Popular sympathy with the prisoners was so great at Groneto that the venue was changed to Sienna. Lazzaretti himself, it will be remembered, was killed while leading his two thousand followers from the mountains into the plain, where he intended to establish the "republic and the reign of God." Lazzaretti had upon his forehead a stigma which he said had been impressed there by St. Peter.

A Maine Boy's Memory.

There is in this city one of the most remarkable boys in the world probably. He is a son of Colonel Fuller, ex-postmaster of Bangor, and is now ten years of age. His intellect is perfectly wonderful, and almost goes beyond belief. The first that his friends noticed of his precocity was about a year ago, when they accidentally discovered that he was almost infallible on any date that he had ever seen or heard. He was out west with his parents at the time, and when walking in company with some relatives, in a cemetery, they observed that he would look at a tombstone, read the date of the death recorded and the exact age of the person buried there, and then glance up and tell what day of the week the dead person was born on. This happened on several occasions, and but little attention was paid to it. Finally, however, one of his relatives took pains to look into an old almanac covering some of the dates he had mentioned, and found that the day of the week had been given correctly in every instance. This caused them to ask him questions, when it was discovered that he could almost instantly tell the day of the week on which any date within the last seventy-five years fell. Only yesterday the writer gave the lad dates from 1812 to 1840, and in every case Charlie (that is his given name) gave the day of the week corresponding to that date, and gave it correctly. The longest time occupied in any one case was eight seconds, and the shortest was three seconds, the average being about five seconds. It should be remembered that while he answered, there was no book or any other article near him from which he could get any aid.

If he has once heard the date of birth, marriage, or death of any of his friends, he remembers it, and, of course, from what has been said above, knows on what day of the week the date fell. If one calls his attention to any person and informs him that the individual was born on a certain day of the week and month, he will, on seeing that person months afterwards, speak up and say that that man's birthday falls on a certain day, which is the date he was casually told so long before. Not a great while ago he walked up to one of his relatives and informed him that it was so-and-so's birthday, the date of the person's birth having been told him long ago. For curiosity, the relative took Charlie by the hand and walked to the place of business of the friend mentioned. "Charlie," remarked the relative to his friend, "says this is your birthday; is it?" "Well, I didn't think of it before," replied the friend, "but he is right; this is my birthday."

He never forgets a date that he has once fixed in his memory, and is almost invaluable as a stistician. He remembers when every President of the United States was born, when inaugurated as President, and how long he served, and when he died. Any of these dates he gives with scarcely a second's thought, as well as hundreds of others of a like nature. Once in a while he makes a momentary mistake, but corrects himself almost instantly, never proceeding until he is absolutely certain of what he has already said.

A still more remarkable fact is that he recollects everything that he does, remembers on what day he did it, where he was at the time, and what were the circumstances that led him to do it. For instance, he will tell where he was on any day within the past two years, and what he was doing. Further, he remembers and can tell everything that his friends have done, provided he has seen them do it, and tell on what date and on what day of the week they did it.

In mathematics, it would be difficult to find a boy of nearly twice his age that can equal him. He computes the most difficult fractions in his head, and will add, substract, multiply or divide them without difficulty. This is all the more wonderful, considering that he has never been taught anything except how to read. One evening about tea-time he was informed that the double of two is four. He was informed that the process of getting that result was called multiplication, and that it was all given in the arithmetic. He immediately got an arithmetic into his hands, found the multiplication table, and had all of it by heart at the breakfast table the next morning.

The most remarkable test to which his memory has yet been put is on the Bible. He repeats the name of every book in the Old and New Testaments, in regular order, beginning with Genesis; tells how many chapters each book contains and how many verses in each chapter of several of the books; and on any portion of the Bible he has read—and he has read nearly if not quite all—will tell the substance of any particular verse in any chapter in any particular book. He tells at once where any particular event is described in the Bible, also where the name of any character mentioned in the Scriptures can be found. He not only knows the Bible thoroughly but can tell without hesitation on what page any particular hymn in Watt's or Moody and Sankey's hymn books can be found.

Not long ago he greatly amused some of his friends by correcting an almanac. A lady wished to try him on the days of the week on which certain dates, many years ago, fell. She gave a date and asked him on what day it fell. He promptly informed her. She looked on the almanac for that year, month and day. Alas for Charlie! thought she, as his answer did not agree with the almanac. Charlie wouldn't give up, however, but declared that he knew the almanac was wrong. "Havn't you another almanac of that year," inquired one of Charlie's confident friends. "I have," replied the lady, and produced it. On comparing the two almanacs it was discovered that the first one was wrong, and that Charlie was right, a mistake having been made by the party who compiled the almanac.

His habits are peculiar. He never plays with other boys, but is continually busy in reading. Oftentimes he takes an unabridged dictionary and studies it hour after hour, never seeming to consider it anything but a pleasure to do it. In fact, he takes no comfort unless busying his brain about something. If there is anything he does not understand he keeps at it until he does understand it, and then it is impossible for him to forget it. One would naturally suppose that a child with such unusual powers would gradually fail and fade away, but singularly enough, he is continually growing stronger and more healthy.

Very many will think, perhaps, that his ability in giving the day of the week, etc., on which a date falls, is an act of memory merely, and that he has learned what day of the week each date for several years past has fallen on. This is not so, however. He does it by some mathematical process, as he as readily answers about dates the days of the week of which he has never seen. What this process is he himself cannot explain.

Scarcely any of the above will seem credible, but we assure the readers of the *Commercial* that it is true in every particular, as scores of those acquainted with the circumstances can testify. The lad is, we repeat, one of the most wonderful in the world, and his career will be watched with interest.—*Bangor* (Me.) *Commercial.*

A Bankrupt Countess.

To what strange straits the ups and downs of fortune sometimes reduce persons of high rank and illustrious birth is curiously exemplified in a list of bankruptcy announcements recently published in the official law gazette of Vienna. The *Landsgericht*, of the Austrian capital, advertises a first meeting of the creditors in the insolvency case of "the Lady Pauline, Countess of Baudissin, manufacturer of Alpine flowers, No. 21 Strohgasse, Vienna." The Counts of Baudissin belong to the ancient nobility of Germany, and were once wealthy peers of the holy Roman empire. Count Adalbert de Baudissin, the late husband of the insolvent Countess Pauline, was an officer in the Austrian army, and served in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign. He died eight years ago in extremely reduced circumstances, and his widow endeavored to turn her talent for imitating the flora of the Alps—doubtless originally cultivated by her for amusement—to account, but without success. This unfortunate lady is a Countess von Gerstoff by birth, and a canoness of the exalted German order, decorated with the cross of Mary. It is a startling illustration of the vicissitudes of human affairs that so distinguished a personage, an aristocrat alike by birth and matrimonial alliance, should be compelled to sell artificial flowers for a living, and eventually to take the benefit of the act.

Diseases of Our Own Causing.

On an average, one half of the number of out-patients treated by a hospital surgeon suffer from diseases due primarily to a want of knowlege of the laws of health and cleanliness. First, the ignorance of hygienic laws, which affects so disastrously the health of the rich as well as the poor, exists chiefly in regard to dress, ablution and ventilation. This statement may at first appear startling, but an enumeration of the diseases that can be constantly traced to the above causes will show upon how sound a basis the statement rests. The following are examples: Varicose ulcers from dress; skin diseases from want of cleanliness; chest-diseases and fevers from defective ventilation. The vast number of ulcerated legs treated in the out-patient department of hospitals, in work-house infirmaries, and in private practice, arise from varicose veins. Now, a varicose ulcer is caused by a distended condition of the veins of the leg, which have to sustain the pressure of the blood caused by gravitation. In varicose veins, the valves which help to support the column of blood are to a great extent destroyed, through the veins having been distended by mechanical obstruction to the free return of the blood from the extremities; thereby distending the lower veins and separating the edge of the valves. Thus the weight of an uninterrupted column has to be borne by the veins. This, of course, causes further distention, giving rise to congestion of the capillaries of the skin, and causing swelling, eczema, and ultimately ulceration.

This is the varicose ulcer so common in the laboring classes. It is always difficult to heal, and often impossible, except by prolonged rest in bed. Hence it is the dread of the surgeon, and the cause of misery to thousands. Varicose ulcers are seldom admitted into general hospitals, so that hundreds of poor families are driven to the workhouse, and such cases form a majority in the workhouse infirmary. The most frequent and flagrant cause of obstruction is the ordinary elastic garter. Children should never wear them at all, as the stockings can be perfectly well kept up by attachment of elastic straps to the waistband. If garters are worn, it is important to know how to apply them with the least risk of harm: at the bend of the knee the superficial veins of the leg unite, and go deeply into the under part of the thigh beneath the ham-string tendons. Thus a ligature below the knee obstructs all the superficial veins, but if the construction is above, the ham-string tendons keep the pressure off the veins which return the blood from the legs; unfortunately, most people, in ignorance of the above facts, apply the garter below the knee.

Again, in nine out of ten laboring men, we find a piece of cord or a buckled strap tightly applied below the knee, for what reason I could never learn. Elastic bands are the most injurious. They follow the movements of the muscles, and never relax their pressure on the veins. Non-elastic bands during muscular exertion become considerably relaxed at intervals, and allow a freer circulation of the blood.

FRIED BREAD.—Beat three eggs very light; stir into one pint of sweet milk; slice some bread; dip into the milk and eggs and fry a light brown in butter and lard. Sprinkle over the top with powdered sugar and cinnamon.

MOON SHINES.—Roll a coffee-cup of pale yellow sugar; then add the yolks of six eggs and a pinch of salt; beat well and pour into the flour tray and work into a soft dough; roll very thin and cut out with a tumbler, drop into a frying pan of hot lard and cook quickly. When done sift white sugar over them.

ORANGE SOUFFLE.—Make a rich boiled custard of one quart of milk, ten eggs, leaving out the whites of four for frosting, and sugar to taste; when cool pour over four sliced oranges sprinkled with sugar and the grated rind of two, cover with frosting; set the dish in a pan of cold water and set in the oven until a nice brown, then set on ice or in a cool place until ready for the table.

ORANGE FLOAT.—Two cups of white sugar, one lemon, one quart of boiling water, four tablespoonfuls of corn starch wet with cold water, one tablespoonful of butter, cook until thick, when cool pour over four or five oranges and set on ice.

Strange Experiments.

A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, thus describes strange physical experiments which he witnessed at Damascus: After the usual preliminary politeness of pipes, sherbet, and coffee, the shiek went into an inner room and reappeared with a bundle of iron skewers, very much resembling those used by cooks for trussing meat. Beckoning to a wild-looking dervish stripped to the waist, whose wandering eye had an evil look in it which the rest of his countenance did not belie—in fact it was only redeemed from being villainous by a sort of glare of insanity—he made him open his mouth, and proceeded with the utmost coolness to pass a skewer from the inside through each cheek, so that the points could be seen plainly protruding. He then performed a like operation on a remarkably handsome youth of about 16, whom I afterwards found was his son, and whose large, clear hazel eye was calmly fixed on mine while his cheeks were being pierced, nor did a line of his countenance indicate that he was conscious of the slightest pain. Not a drop of blood flowed in either case. The two victims stood before us with their mouths pressed back, and the projecting skewers showing the points through their cheeks with as much apparent comfort as if it was the normal condition of their being. Leaving them in this attitude the shiek again disappeared into his room. This time he returned with a small square box, drawing back the sliding lid of which he extracted a scorpion of unusual size, its vicious tail curling and striking its own back as it writhed between his fingers. This he handed to another dervish, clothed and looking more in his right mind than his skewers comrade, who instantly dropped the lively reptile into his mouth and crunched it with great apparant gusto. As he was as large as an ordinary land-crab, it was a big mouthful, and seemed to whip up into a sort of lather as he chewed it. His countenance as he went on munching was so impassive that I could not judge whether live scorpion is nice or not, probably it is an acquired taste. Another dervish joined the repast, and disposed of a smaller one with equal equanimity.

Scraps of Chinese Wisdom.

A wise man can fill a thousand mouths; a fool cannot protect himself. One good word can warm three winter months; one bad one stirs up anger. If you converse by the way, remember there may be men in the grass. Let those who would not drink, look at a drunken man. The lion opens his mouth; the elephant (the emblem of wisdom) shuts his; shut yours. They are only horses and cows in clothes who neglect the study of the past and present. Every character must be chewed to get its juice. Foam on the waves is the fame of earth. The bright moon is not round for long; the brilliant cloud is easily scattered. The ancients saw not the modern moon; yet the modern moon shone on the ancients. The great wall of a myraid miles remains; but Chin Shih 'Huangh (its builder) is gone. Heaven, earth and the spirits love the humble, not the proud; to the humble they give happiness; to the proud calamity. Man cannot become perfect in a hundred years; he can become corrupt in less than a day. Men who never violate their consciences are not startled by a knock at the door at midnight. Each half of a riven bamboo smokes. (This is said against quarreling). Better be upright, and want, than wicked and have superabundance. To save one life is better than to build a seven-storied pagoda. Do not consider any virtue trivial, and so neglect it; or any vice trivial, and so practice it.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.—The late Thomas H. Benton, who was so long in public life surrounded by temptations, paid the following tribute to his mother: "My mother asked me never to use tobacco, and I have never touched it from that time to the present day; she asked me not to game, and I have not, and I cannot tell who is winning or who is losingin games that can be played. She admonished me, too, against drinking, and whatever capacity for endurance I may have at present, and whatever usefulness I may attain in life, I attribute it to having complied with her pious and correct wishes. When I was seven years of age she asked me not to drink, and then I made a resolution of total abstinence, at a time when I was sole constituent member of my own body, and that I adhered to it through all time I owe to my mother.

First Mamma.—"I see that your children paddle."

Second Mamma.—"Yes. Don't yours?"

First Mamma.—"No; I've managed to make my three boys believe that it is vulgar and ungentlemanly either to get their feet wet, or sit in a thorough draught, or bolt their food, or eat goodies between their meals, or go to juvenile parties, poor dears. They're rather soft, perhaps, but they're twice the size of any other boys of their age, and they've never had an hour's illness in their lives."

A child's hair has turned from dark auburn to snow white, in Orlean, N. Y. A few weeks ago the little girl, who is nine years old, saw two or three drunken men in the street and was terribly frightened. She cried for three hours, and her paroxysms of grief were well nigh uncontrollable. Soon afterward her hair began to turn gray, and now is white.

FRUIT CAKE.—One pound of flour, one of sugar, one of butter, two of raisins, two of currants, one of citron, ten eggs, one-quarter ounce of cloves, one ounce cinnamon, two nutmegs, one ounce of mace, one-half ounce of allspice, one cup of molasses, one-half cup of brandy and one-half cup of wine; bake four hours.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.—Four eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in layers. Filling.—One cup of sugar, one egg, one-half cup of grated chocolate; cook until it thickens, then add two tablespoonfuls of sweet milk and stir several minutes.

On a homeward-bound Charleston car a jolly-looking Irishman was saluted with the remark, "Tim, your house has blown away." "Dade, thin, it isn't," he answered, "for I have the kay in my pocket."

P. KRELLENBERG,
Dealer in all kinds of
Furniture
—AND—
Bedding!
A Large Assortment Always on hand, which will be sold
AT REASONABLE PRICES!
—ALSO—
GENERAL UNDERTAKER!

I keep on hand a lot of Burial Cases and Coffins, and have a FIRST-CLASS HEARSE, so that I am prepared to supply
Everything Necessary for Funerals on Short Notice!
STORE COR. THIRD AND MAIN STS.,
Opp. Fockman's Stables,
WOODLAND.
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C. D. MORIN,
At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING
—AND—
METAL ROOFING
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares;
ALSO DEALER IN
STOVES, PUMPS, IRON

AND GALVANIZED PIPES
OF ALL SIZES.
AGENT FOR THE
CELEBRATED "UNION RANGE!"
—AND THE—
"Medallion Range."
House Furnishing Goods of all kinds in his line.
GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to order.
AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.
TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store. Orders from the Country Promptly attended to.
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(Next to Gray & Wood's Hardware Store.)
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FALL AND WINTER
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W. LEVY,
DEALER IN
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.....AND.....
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Has on hand Heavy Stocks of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,
Building and Shelf-Hardware,
FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES,
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Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.
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Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.
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JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books, Stationery
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.,
Always to be found at
G. W. GREENE'S
Jewelry Store,
Main Street, College Block, Woodland.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice. se1w

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. jy3dw

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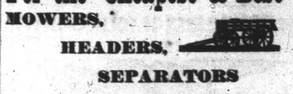
MOWERS,

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Who sell Everything in the way of
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SAN FRANCISCO WHOLESALE PRICE,
As they import their goods DIRECT FROM THE FACTORIES!
We will sell General Merchandise Cheaper than Ever at our Store at Capay, Cal.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
BUYING WOOL AND GRAIN!
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J. A. Wilson,
Furniture Dealer,
Gives notice to his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed to
111 J STREET,
A few doors above his old place, in the same block, where he has a splendid Stock of Furniture of all kinds. Give him a call.
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First-Class Work a Specialty.
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$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. jy3dw

1879. 1880.
Having just received a new and select Assortment of
Dry Goods, Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Hardware,
—AND A—
Full Line of Goods
Necessary to a First-Class General Merchandise Store, I am prepared to offer my customers and the residents of Yolo Co.
FOR THE FALL OF '79 AND '80,
—THE—
Lowest Prices
—AND THE—
BEST LINE OF THE ABOVE NAMED GOODS
CALL AND BE CONVINCED AT
A. HAINES',
Madison, Yolo County, Cal.
N. B.—By having an Agency in San Francisco I am enabled to have the Latest Style Goods at the Lowest Prices. A. HAINES.
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FRAZER & CO.
Having purchased the well-known and popular
Meat Market
Heretofore conducted by Johnson & Meesmeyer, propose to sell meats at 6, 8, 10, and 12½ Cents per pound, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their old customers and the public generally. Bills will be collected monthly.
MARKET IN COLLEGE BLOCK,
Corner Main Street, Woodland.
Meat Delivered anywhere in town.
ja1dw

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
RAG CARPET MANUFACTORY.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave rag carpets for all who wish them.
PRICES:
Fancy Patterns, per yard..... 50 cts
Patterns with white warp per yard..... 45 cts
Plain Patterns, per yard..... 40 cts
For Sale at Nickelsburg Bros'.
Orders left at Porter's Store will be promptly attended to. THOMAS MCCANNA.

AITKEN & FISH.
PREMIUM
PIONEER MARBLE WORKS,
177 R St., Bet. 7th and 8th,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
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$1500 TO $6000 a year, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine, jy3dw

The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, January 15th, 1880.

"THE YOLO DEMOCRAT"—PRICE REDUCED.

Having fairly entered upon a new year and another decade in the cycle of time, we have now determined to make a further reduction in the subscription price of THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, placing it at Three Dollars a year, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance. It is the largest and best paper published in the Third Congressional District, containing a much greater amount of reading matter than any other paper in the district, and double that of any paper in the county.

We trust our friends will appreciate this reduction and aid to make it up by helping to increase its circulation. Will not every person who is now taking it try to influence his neighbors to subscribe, and thus help to swell the list. As a good local journal, we do not knock under to any paper in the State; and our aim will be still further to improve it as fast as its patronage will justify.

REPUBLICAN PURITY.

The following instance of downright bribery by the Republicans of Maine, is the most glaring outrage, (always excepting the stealing of the Presidency by the Republican party,) that we remember to have seen recorded. The wonder to us is, that the great machine for manufacturing opinion and distorting facts, the Western Union Telegraph, passed it over its lines. Doubtless it was sent as a private or special dispatch, which the monopoly agents dared not refuse to transmit. Read it, everybody, and give due credit to the party which so vauntingly claims to possess all the purity, honesty and intelligence in the country. That claim applies in this case, on the principle that it takes smart men to be rogues, though even that seems to have failed in this instance:

CHARGES OF BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 7.—The following affidavits are self-explanatory:

I, Thomas B. Swan, of Minot, hereby on oath make the following affidavit: On the evening of the 5th of January I was informed by a reliable person that he had been offered $1,000 by some one—an agent of the Republican party—to resign his position as Representative to the Legislature of Maine and not to act with the Greenback or Democratic party. I therefore consulted with leading members of the Greenback party, and informed them that I would have it hinted to said agent that much could be effected with money, and if I was offered $1,000 I would take it and sign the papers that they should request, and then expose their plans to defeat the will of the people by bribery. The party whom they endeavored to bribe on the evening of the fifth informed said agent that I could be purchased. At 10 o'clock on the 6th was the time appointed for me to meet him at the Court-House and sign the resignation and other papers. I went there at the time appointed and met the said agent, whose name I now suppress. A trade was made, and said agent paid me $1,000 in cash. Said agent informed me that they had got three or four men to remain away from the House of Representatives, so that we could not have a quorum present. I was required to copy in my own hand the papers which they had prepared, before I came to said Court House, for my signature. I now have the $1,000 in my possession, and have shown it to several parties.

THOMAS B. SWAN.

Personally appeared before me Thomas B. Swan, and made oath that the above affidavit by him is true.

E. H. GOVE, Justice of the Peace.

AUGUSTA, January 5, 1880.

I, Thomas B. Swan, in the presence of the Hon. Solon Chase and Hon. E. H. Gove, make the following statement: I have this day been approached by an agent of the Republican party to resign as Representative, for money. I am going to take the money to-morrow, and thus show to the people the fraud and corruption of the Republican party. I expect to have another party also take money for the same purpose.

THOMAS B. SWAN.

This is a true copy of the paper I now hold, and which copy was made and signed at midnight, January 5th and 6th, by Thomas B. Swan, in the presence of Solon Chase and myself. E. H. GOVE.

Moses Harriman also makes an affidavit identical in every part to that of Thomas B. Swan.

THE *Record-Union* has been urging with its utmost ability the appointment of Col. L. D. Pilsbury to the position of Warden of the State Prison. It is not probable however that its efforts will have much influence with the Board of Commissioners, but the efforts of the San Francisco ring to secure the appointment of a man from that city makes it doubtful whether Yolo will bear off the prize which some thought already gained.

THE Fresno *Republican* says: As people are from time to time planting out eucalyptus trees, a word to them ought not to be inappropriate. Only young and healthy trees should be planted. A tree that has got more than six or eight leaves on should be rejected as being too old. Trees that have once had their roots stunned by crowding or remaining two long in a box or pot, will never amount to anything.

THE S. F. *Chronicle* thinks the organization of the Maine Legislature in opposition to Republican gold, ought to give the Republican nominee a hundred thousand votes. If that is so, the Presidential steal for Hayes ought to give the Democratic nominee a million votes.

THE powerful influence of the San Francisco press is evidenced in the fact that the Board of Appraisal Commissioners put through the Lake Merced job, while it was denounced by every journal of that city.

GROVE JOHNSON is again to the front with his celebrated libel bill and proposes to consume a large share of the time of the Legislature which might be devoted to a much better purpose.

The funny man of the *Burlington Hawkeye* has got away with Petroleum V. Nasby. He has been appointed Postmaster at Burlington.

An earthquake was felt at Hollister on Friday last, continuing over twenty seconds.

Frank Leslie, the celebrated publisher, is dead.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Associated Press Special Dispatches

The Maine Issue.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—A *Herald* special from Augusta, Maine, mentions the fact that the Republicans intend to capture the State Senate by arresting five Senators.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 6.—The Governor did not agree with the Committee who waited upon him to-day, that no preparations were needed at the Capital for preventing disturbance. There was no indication as to what course would be perused.

A hearing was had before the Governor and Council this afternoon on the petition for admission of twelve Representatives from five cities. The Governor informed the gentlemen that it was a matter for the consideration of the Council. The matter was referred to a Committee of the Council, who subsequently said they would report to-morrow morning.

To-day has been a day of excitements, rumors and discomforts, and there are very few of all the crowd here who know definitely what the results of all the caucussing and Committee work will be. The whole State has emptied its politicians into this little city, and as the weather has been disagreeable enough to keep all in doors who are not obliged to go out, the lobbies of the Augusta House on Capitol Hill, which is the center of interest, have been crowded all day. It is understood arms will be removed from the State House to-night.

General Chamberlain has called upon the Superintendent of State Buildings to report to him forthwith the number of men employed as guards in the State House, by whose order they were enlisted, for what purpose, and out of what fund they are to be paid. They are already discharged, and to-morrow the State House will be guarded only by civilians and police.

The contest to-morrow will be of great interest, although nothing like an outbreak is contemplated.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 7.—The largest crowd that ever made its way to the State House began to move thitherward as early as 8 o'clock this morning. Police at the Capitol were without badges, and had no appearance of bearing arms. There was a perfect jam in the corridors, halls and stairways, and it was with great difficulty those allowed to enter the Legislative halls pushed their way thither. There were very many vacant seats in the House, as the Republicans carried out their programme and kept away, a few only moving about in the rear of the hall. There were no disturbances whatever.

At a quarter to 9 o'clock Assistant Clerk of the House W. E. Gibbs, called the roll for the selection of seats. Republicans did not respond to their names, neither did the Fusionists who have been reported as non-affiliating. As a quorum was conceded in the Senate, public interest was attracted to the proceedings in the House, the galleries of which were crowded.

At 10 o'clock the Senate was called to order, the roll was called and all the members responded to their names. A protest was read from Republican members against the proceeding of business, but the Secretary would not entertain the motion. The quorum is made of 75 Fusionists and one Republican.

AUGUSTA, (Me.), Jan. 10.—The House continued in session all yesterday afternoon waiting for a quorum. No business was transacted. About forty members were present, conversing in groups, with anxiety depicted upon their countenances. Mr. Talbot, the Speaker, Colonel William Dickey, Mr. Perry, of Camden, Mr. Plaisted and other leaders had frequent sessions of consultation, and appeared extremely anxious at the situation of affairs. Fears seemed to be expressed and grave apprehensions entertained that the Republicans were about to swoop down upon them and capture the Government, and a Committee was appointed to wait upon Major-General Chamberlain in regard to the situation of affairs. They inquired if he would use his power to protect the two Houses. The General would make no promises. It was reported that the session was prolonged in waiting for Vater, but he failed to come, and the House adjourned without transacting the least business during the afternoon.

There is talk of a compromise suggested by the Fusionists, but it meets with no favor from the Republicans.

The arms taken from the State House at Bangor have been returned by order of General Chamberlain.

Senator Blaine denounces the insinuations that he is implicated in the alleged Republican bribery cases.

AUGUSTA (Me.), Jan. 11.—The Fusionists have as yet discovered no relief from the embarassment of not being in possession of a quorum, and have no particular plan for next week. The Treasurer has directed that no money be paid from the Treasury on the order of the Legislature until he otherwise decides. He refused yesterday to honor two orders passed by the Senate.

It is hinted that the programme of the Fusionists will be to send the Sergeant-at-Arms from the House to arrest either Eugene Hale or Professor Young, or both, and bring them to the House to form a quorum. It is now utterly impossible to secure a quorum unless the presence of the Republican members is secured, and that seems hardly possible, as the failure to secure a quorum thus far has more strongly entrenched the Republicans in their position. The Fusionists will exhaust every possible means to elect the Governor and Council, which will be the signal for proceeding to business, which has been suspended entirely.

AN OPPOSITION GOVERNOR.

PORTLAND (Maine), January 11.—President Lamson of the Senate has assumed the duties of Governor, and the *Argus* will publish the following to-morrow:

AUGUSTA, Maine, January 11th.

To the Honorable Senate: I have the honor to announce that, by a careful examination of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court, in view of the fact that the office of Governor has become vacant, it becomes my imperative duty as President of the Senate to exercise the office of Governor until another Governor is elected and qualified. It therefore becomes my duty to inform your honorable body that, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and in obedience to the imperative mandates of that instrument, I have assumed the exercise of the office of Governor for the time being. The exercise of Executive functions being inconsistent with my further acting as President of the Senate, I can not, in the mean time, discharge the duties of presiding officer of your honorable body. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES D. LAMSON.

AUGUSTA (Me.), Jan. 12.—At twenty minutes to five o'clock this evening the Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives proceeded to the State House for the purpose of organizing the Legislature. The movement was entirely unknown to the Fusionists, and but few Republicans outside of immediate members were aware of the position of affairs. The news that the Republicans had taken possession of the State-house spread rapidly and caused great rejoicing among Republicans who have been impatient to have just this result brought about. Mr. Lamson, President of the Senate, when he saw the people assembling proceeded to General Chamberlain's headquarters and excitedly said, "I protest against these men coming in." The General informed Lamson that he should permit the men to stay as long as they pleased. There was no forceable resistance made whatever. The halls were lighted, minor officers of previous Legislatures, familar with the premises, taking hold and lending their assistance. In the Senate Hon. Jeremiah Dingley, Jr., called the meeting to order, and Austin Harris was called to the chair.

When it was found a quorum was present, all Republicans, the members proceeded to qualify, the oath being administerted by Hon. Wm. M. Stratton.

The House was organized, 65 members present, by electing G. E. Weeks, Speaker. Hall said the object of the organization was settled—the vital questions affecting the organization of the Legislature and State Government. The House would obey the decision of the Supreme Court.

THE FUSIONISTS' LEGISLATURE.

On the assembling of the Senate this morning, President Lamson sent a letter announcing that he assumed the duties of Governor. Senator Ellis of Waldo was chosen President pro tem.

On the proposition to hold a joint convention for the purpose of qualifying the acting Governor, Loke of Cumberland made a long speech, in which he reviewed the action of the Governor and Council and took up the cases of the counted-out members and the grounds upon which they were counted out.

Barker and Strickland replied, claiming that to all intents and purposes this is a legal Legislature, the members holding certificates from the Governor and Council. They meant, as honorable gentlemen, to do the fair thing, when an investigation should take place before a proper committee of the Legislature.

The joint convention was formed in the presence of the Secretary of State and several members of the Council. John D. Lanson took the oath and was proclaimed Acting Governor of the State. But sixty members were present in the House, and it adjourned without transacting any business.

Republican Bribery.

Two members-elect of the Legislature who were elected on the Fusion ticket, now publish sworn affidavits that they were bribed by agents of the Republicans, to resign their positions as Representatives of the Legislature. They also make affidavits that they accepted the $1,000 for the sole purpose of exposing the fraud and corruption of the Republican party.

The Utes.

PUECLA, Jan. 7.—Twelve Ute Indians in charge of Lieutenant Taylor, Ninth Cavalry, with ten men, arrived here to-day. Between 2,000 and 3,000 people were at the depot to see the savages. "Hang the red devils!" "Shoot the murdering fiends!" and the like expressions, were frequently heard from a portion of the crowd, and they were pelted with stone-coal by some boys who had taken a position on a coal-train on a side track.

What Schurz Expects.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Schurz expects the Ute Indians to arrive at Washington Sunday night. The Secretary is inclined to believe that, as a result of this visit of Ouray and his party, all the Indians demanded will be surrendered.

A Railroad Accident.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 6.—The locomotive and freight cars of a train on the Long Branch Railroad fell through the fifty-foot draw at Woodbridge this morning. The wreck took fire and fourteen cars were burned, together with the drawbridge. Loss, $40,000. The accident was occasioned by the bridgeman mistaking the time of the train, and by the incorrectness of signals.

American Troops Defeated.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 30.—General Trevino telegraphs, Dec. 22d, that Apache Indians had defeated two hundred American troops near the Mexican line, and that an expedition had marched from the city of Chihuahua against American Indians who had invaded the State of Chihuahua.

Colonel Reyes had defeated the revolutionists in Tepic, inflicting a heavy loss upon them.

Business Transactions of the Country.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—To-morrow's *Public* will omit its usual weekly table of Clearing House exchanges, that space being occupied by a review of the entire year's business transactions. A monthly table is given, however, which shows no particular change from those of a long time back. San Francisco, as usual, is the only city at which a decrease in the volume of business appears, and this is due rather to the great decline in the yield of mines of Nevada, than to any embarrassment of agriculture, manufactures or commerce in California. Commenting on the aggregate of transactions for all cities, the *Public* says: "So general and great an increase in payments through the Clearing House could not have occurred within a single year, had not the year 1878 been as remarkable for extreme depression as the year 1879 has been for wonderful recovery and great prosperity.

Reported Disturbances in Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—There are some further reports of disturbance by riotous assemblages in resistance to process-servers in the counties of Mayo, Galway and Sligo, but no serious conflicts have occurred, owing to the forbearance of the police. The process-servers have, in most cases, been compelled to abandon the effort to do their duty.

What a Democratic Senator Says.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A *World* Washington special says: A Democratic Senator said to your correspondent to-day, that the Republican situation is now very plain. Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois are to be held for Grant, and it is plain that arrangements have been already made to secure the acquiescence of Sherman, the agreement being probably to let him remain in his place as Secretary of the Treasury. Grant will be made the Republican nominee, and Conkling, Cameron or Blaine may possibly get the Vice-Presidential nomination.

The Emperor's Line of Defence.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 5th contains an article on Germany's eastern and Russia's western line of defence, which concludes as follows: "If the German Army required nine days for mobilization and for transport to the eastern frontier, it would have at its disposal the Koenigsberg and Eydekuhnen, Koenigsberg and Lyk, Dantzic and Soldou, Dantzic and Thorn, Berlin and Lemberg, Berlin, Rosen and Inowiaclaw, Breslau and Elmsbruck, Breslau and Myslowitz, and the Dresden, Leipnitz, Neisse and Myslowitz railways. Thus the German armies would appear on the Polish frontier, and be able to cross it sooner than the enemy."

To be Tested.

PORTLAND, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the *Argus* says the Republicans propose to test the legality of the organization of the House and bring the matter in some way before the Supreme Court—one way mentioned being by an injunction to prevent the Treasurer of State paying mileage and salaries to members.

Government Relief Measures for Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Government has made an important change in the policy in respect to the condition of Ireland. They resolved to grant loans for the construction of drainage works in the distressed districts, which are now in the schedule annexed to the circular of the Board of Works, or which may be scheduled from time to time. These loans are to be made upon more liberal terms than heretofore proposed, namely, to be repayable in thirty-five years, or perhaps a longer time. The number of years before requirement shall begin is to be extended, and the Government are to bear the preliminary expenses of such works themselves. They also offer increased inducements to Boards of Guardians for the execution of sanitary works. If these measures be found inadequate to meet the exigency, the Government will apply to Parliament to sanction an appropriation of £2,500,000, out of the Church surplus, for the prosecution of relief works, to be carried on by the Board of Works, and to authorize the formation of Baronial sessions to determine the nature of such works.

Montenegran Affairs.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Vienna correspondent confirms the reports that a conflict had taken place near Gusinje, in which the Montenegrans defeated the Albanians, but places the strength of the forces at 5000 of the former and 7000 of the latter. The Albanians were commanded by the Chief of the Albanian League. The fight lasted five hours. The same correspondent says that the Porte has finally recalled its officials from Gusinje and Plava.

Albanians Defeated by Montenegrans.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that a conflict has taken place near Giesiuji, in which the Montenegrans defeated the Albanians, but places the strength of the force engaged at 5,000 for the former and 7,000 for the latter. The Albanians were commanded by the Chief of the Albanian League. The fight lasted five hours.

Germany and Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says that he can state as a fact that in spite of all quieting assurances circulated from St. Petersburg, the ill feeling between Germany and Russia continues, and the struggle between the two Chancellors is still proceeding.

Distressed Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Correspondents of the Press Association report that the distress in Ireland is increasing. Five hundred inhabitants of Skulebog District, County Limerick, are on the brink of starvation. They proceeded to-day in a body to Croom and obtained four cart-loads of bread, by urgent representations of their extremity. The streets of Cork are controlled by mounted police, and the magistrates of that city have passed resolutions urging greater activity in suppressing demonstrations partaking of the nature of bread riots, and asking for the appointment of an additional police.

Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan to-day received notices commanding them to appear before the Court of King's Bench at Dublin on the 16th instant.

Russia's Reply.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Russia has been questioned relative to the concentration of troops in Poland, and has replied that as there is no longer any danger of a collision with Turkey the regiments hitherto stationed in the Crimea and Bessarabia are merely withdrawn to Poland as a more convenient district.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[Special DEMOCRAT Correspondence.]

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 12th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—We had a lively time in the Senate to-day. It met at 2:30 P. M., and after confirming a General or two, confirmed five persons whom the Governor had appointed as State Prison Directors, to wit; W. F. McNutt of San Francisco, J. H. Neff, A. P. Whitney of Sonoma, W. Evans, C. H. Catlin of Butte; and then the repeal of the act generally known as the Rodgers act, which authorized the condemning and purchasing of suitable water for the city of San Francisco, was introduced.

First a motion by Mr. Enos, of the Workingmen, was made to refer to the S. F. Delegation. This was opposed by others of the San Francisco Delegation, who wanted it considered immediately.

Paul Newman made a motion to suspend the rule and consider at once. The New Constitution requires all bills to be read on three different days unless of urgent nature. This was called a bill for the passage of which the urgent necessity contemplated in the Constitution existed.

Enos made a rather brilliant speech against such hot haste. Newman, Dickenson and Grove L. Johnson favored expedition. The fight waxed warm, and Johnson was quite witty and as bitter as usual. It requires two-thirds to suspend the rules, and there were 23 votes for taking up at once and 16 for reference; so the battle was won by those who favored making haste slowly.

Satterwhite most forcibly illustrated his position for reference and going slow, by a reference to the gag law. This discussion lasted till a late hour. Now if this much time is to be taken upon a local bill, upon which all were on one side—for both were in favor of passing the bill—when will this Legislature adjourn, is a most pertinent query. There were some important bills introduced, but this did not occupy more than 15 minutes.

Enos introduced several bills relative to San Francisco—one about a Technical School, another to require officers to take an oath that they had neither given or taken any bribe to secure their election.

Grove L. Johnson—an act appropriating $40,000 to complete the Branch Prison at Folsom. In all sixteen bills were introduced, some special, some local, and some general. I cannot see much difference in the character of the bills introduced thus far to those under the old Constitution.

I would like to have asked these men who favor such urgency in the passage of the repeal of the Rodgers bill, if this law was not a dead letter under the New Constitution, and these commissioners appointed by the Board of Supervisors of no legal standing?

Tuesday, January 13th.—After meeting, the Senate passed the rules so much as had reference to the committees, and then the repeal of the Rodgers bill came up and a majority and minority report was made from that committee—the minority simply opposing rushing bills through with too much urgency. The minority report is right.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Gorely introduced some important bills—one to define and limit the rights of land owners; also an act to limit and regulate the sale of mining and other stocks in this State.

To make education compulsory and provide that education shall be provided for any who cannot pay. Also to define the rights of aliens. Also an act to prevent and punish crime.

There were many other and important bills offered, but your space need not be taken up by a catalogue of names of bills, many of the bills themselves not having the slightest chance of passage.

The conclusion of the fight upon the repeal of the Rodgers bill, was that even after the report of the Committee in favor of suspending the rule, the Senate refused to suspend, and then fully three hours were waited, and the only good done was to ventilate the Supervisors of San Francisco. Large bodies move slowly.

To-night the grave Senate and great and dignified Assemblymen of the State of California, led off by his Honor, George C. Perkins and his lady, will exercise the fantastic toe at the Inauguration ball given in honor of his Excellency.

The Senate are now on the adaption of the report of the Committee on Rules. The first rule is that the Senate meet at 10 o'clock A. M. of each day.

RIGHT or wrong, it should be understood by the public, as it evidently is not, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks, that the opposition to the Republican party in Maine—and the opposition was in a majority at the last election—has acted in strict compliance with the Constitution, the laws and the decisions of the highest Courts of the State. And the Springfield *Republican* suggests that the indignant souls who are bellowing fraud over Maine matters are very oblivious of the fact, that for three years they have been living on the fruits of frauds and crimes which have not only shocked the public sense of their own country, but excited severe criticism from every civilized nation on earth.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5th, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—The first business of the House to-morrow on reassembling, will be to consider the rules, as revised during the recess by the appropriate Committee. The rules now are 166 in number, and are the growth of nearly a century. Naturally enough, the additions made from time to time are not in harmony with the original rules or with each other, so that in very many cases intelligent men take contrary views of what, in particular cases, the rules really mean. The revision reduces the number to 45, and simplifies and harmonizes them. Simplicity and harmony will now be secured, whether or not all the changes now contemplated are made. But there is another incongruous growth of the past which needs the same treatment, and which is of vastly more importance than the rules which govern the forms of legislation. From the beginning of the Government, at the creation of each new Department, in every exigency of public affairs which has arisen, new offices have been provided for—some needed and some not needed. Frequently those necessary at one time have become unnecessary afterwards. But there is no instance in the civil service, so far as I know, where a useless office has been abolished.

Occasionally a reduction of force is made, but that is usually to make room for new men, and when that is not the case, the reduction is as apt to cripple an essential office as to interfere with one that is superfluous. What is wanted is a Committee—one as intelligent as that on rules—to inquire into the subject thoroughly and with leave to report at any time. Speaker Randall understands the need. What leading Democrat will ask for such a Committee? No Republican will.

All the members of the Supreme Court of Maine, in an "informal opinion," have just said, in substance, that Governor Garcelon and his Council exceeded their authority in recognizing certain defects in returns of the September election, and it follows that the members of the Court think some Republicans and Senators who appeared to have a majority of votes should have been declared by the Governor to have been elected.

The people of Maine have great regard for the Supreme Court of the State, and it now seems certain that the result will be an immediate seating of a majority of Republican Representatives. Of the complexion of the Senate or upper House, it is now impossible to say anything with certainty, but probably the Democrats and Greenbackers will control it.

Among 1200 Republicans "interviewed" by an Indianapolis paper, 38 wanted a second term for Hayes. I didn't think there were so many in the whole country. But there is no accounting for tastes. RENO.

BORN.

In Hungry Hollow, January 4th, 1880, to the wife of Theo. Fishback, a Daughter.

In Hungry Hollow, January 4th, 1880, to the wife of George Herman, a Daughter.

MARRIED.

At Cacheville, Jan. 11th, 1880, at the residence of Mrs. Jacob Betz, by Rev. Philip Beck, John Meckley and Louisa Betz, both of Yolo county.

At Napa City, Jan. 4th, 1880, Mr. A. A. Hoyt, of Elmira, Solano Co., to Miss Millie Robinson, late of Woodland.

DIED.

In Woodland, Jan. 2nd, 1880, Hugh Ward, son of Mary A. Ward, aged 16 years.

New Railway Time Table.

TRAINS LEAVE WOODLAND:

FOR	A.M.	P.M.
Sacramento and San Francisco	7:20	2:30
Willows	8:55	1:50
Knights Landing		8:40

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WOODLAND.

FROM	A.M.	P.M.
Willows	7:15	
Knights Landing	7:20	
Sacramento	8:55	
Sacramento and San Francisco		1:50
Sacramento and San Francisco		8:40

No Sunday train.

Superior Court Order.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT IN AND FOR the County of Yolo, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of BENJAMIN S. DENNIS, SR., deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

BENJAMIN S. DENNIS, JR., the Administrator of the Estate of BENJ. S. DENNIS, SR., deceased, having filed his Petition for an Order of Sale of the Real Estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set out, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested in the Estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on SATURDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1880, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House, in the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, State of California, to show cause, if any they can, why such Order of Sale be not made, directing the said Administrator to sell all the real estate of said deceased at private sale.

And that a copy of this Order be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper published and printed in said town and county.

Dated, January 10th, 1880.

E. R. BUSH, Judge of Superior Court.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, Clerk.

CRAIG & GRANT, Attorneys for Estate.

ja15w5t

Time for Proving Will.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo. In Superior Court.

In the matter of the Estate of THOMAS L. DEBOSE, deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, made on the 10th day of January, A.D. 1880, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the THIRTIETH DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1880, at Two o'clock P.M. of said day, and the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House, in the said County of Yolo, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the Will of said THOMAS L. DEBOSE, deceased, and for hearing the application of JAS. H. DEBOSE for the issuance to him of Letters of Administration, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, January 10th, 1880.

J. K. SMITH, Clerk,

[SEAL.] By JOS. LABUSIER, Deputy Clerk.

J. C. BALL, Attorney. ja15w3t

County Printing.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Yolo County, California, until 1 P.M. FEBRUARY TENTH, 1880, for the County Printing, for one year from March 1st, 1880, to March 1st, 1881. Bids will be received as follows:

First—For all Advertisements and Notices required during One Year, including the printing of the Delinquent Tax List. Bid to be in bulk.

Second—For Posters and blanks per hundred, as follows: Full sheet posters; half sheet posters; full sheet cap blanks; half sheet cap blanks, two sides; quarter sheet cap blanks, two sides; half sheet cap blanks, one side; quarter sheet cap blanks, one side.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or any portion thereof. Bids "One" and "Two" will be considered separately. The contract price will be payable in Warrants drawn on the General fund at par. A bond in the sum of five hundred dollars must accompany the bid for bulk printing.

J. K. SMITH.

ja15w3t Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

CAPITAL HOTEL,

MATTHEW TACKNEY, Prop'r.

Oldest, largest and most centrally located house in Woodland. Good Rooms and Board by the Day or Week.

Free 'Bus to and from the Cars. ja1dw

This space is reserved for A. Nickelsburg & Bro's New Advertisement.

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The Full and Complete

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No. 2.—"SKULLS." No. 3.—"GHOSTS."
No. 4.—"HELL."
No. 5.—"LIBERTY OF MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD."

PRICE 5 CENTS EACH.

Col. Ingersoll and his Chicago Critics.

A Lecture by the Rev. James K. Applebee. Price 15 Cents.

JUST OUT!

Full Report of the Grand Re-Union of the Soldiers and Sailors of the late War, held at Chicago Nov. 12 to 15, 1879, including all Speeches. Also all the Speeches made at the Grand Banquet of the Army of the Tennessee, held at the Palmer House, November 13, 1879, including Speeches of Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Logan, Gen. Wilson, Gen. Woodford, Gen. Pope, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Col. Wm. F. Vilas, Senator Oglesby, Hon. E. A. Storrs, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain).

Price 25 Cents.

"*Life and Trip Around the World of Gen. Grant*," 15 Cents.

"*Last Speech of Senator Zach Chandler*," and Biographical Sketch, with Large Portrait of Mr. Chandler on Cover Page. 5 Cents.

Any of the above sent post-paid upon receipt of price.

Address: P. W. THOMAS.,
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ja15w3t

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Gives advice in sickness, losses, love, courtship and marriage, lawsuits and all business matters.

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All afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance, consumption, lung disease, or disease of the blood, should see her at once.

Trial Bottles of Medicine, $1.

Enquire at the Parlor of Capital Hotel. Gentlemen will please wait in the Parlor.

jall

The Finest Stock

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Fall & Winter

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Ever Exhibited in Woodland you will find

—AT THE—

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THE GREATEST BARGAINS

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Call and examine for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

CHARMAK & LEVY.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A CHANGE IN BUSINESS TO KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES.

Money Saved is Money Made.

It is essential to all, these close times, to save what we can consistently. The way not to save money is to buy goods of those who do a general credit business. They must make some pay for the bad debts. The way to save money is to buy at

J. I. EATON'S CHEAP CASH GROCERY STORE.

Opposite Masonic Hall. I have adopted the Cash System since January 1st, and I feel thankful for the appreciation of the inducement offered by a gain in trade.

I have a house to rent with six large rooms, all hard finished.

ja8d w J. I. EATON.

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Yolo, State of California.

JULIUS MARTIN vs. HIS CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of the Hon. E. R. BUSH, Judge of the said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the said Insolvent, JULIUS MARTIN, to be and appear before the said Judge, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, in the Court House, in the County of Yolo, on the TENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1880, at 10 o'clock A.M. of that day, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said Insolvent should not be granted, and an assignment of his estate be made, and he be discharged from his debts and liabilities, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided; and in the meantime all proceedings against said Insolvent be stayed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 6th day of January, A.D. 1880.

[SEAL.] J. K. SMITH, County Clerk.

ja5w5t

Notice to Landowners in Reclamation District No. 108.

OFFICE OF RECLAMATION DISTRICT No. 108, KNIGHTS LANDING, Jan. 3d, 1880.

ASSESSMENT NO. THREE IN SAID District has been levied, and a list of the same was filed by the Assessment Commissioners, in the office of the County Treasurer of Yolo County, on the 29th day of December, 1879, where the said list will remain until the 30th day of the present month, during which time landowners can pay their assessments in Warrants of said District, or in cash, without cost. After the expiration of said time the list will be turned over to the District Attorney, and will thereafter be paid in cash only.

A. H. ROSE,
President Reclamation District No. 108.

ja8w3t

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned will sell at public auction for cash, in U. S. gold coin, the Hook and Ladder Carriages, also the Hooks and Ladders and Two Buckets and Two Axes, the property of the former Fire Company of Woodland, Yolo County, known as "The Hook & Ladder Company," for the delinquent storage thereon. Amount due for storage January 1st, 1880, is $95.00. Said sale will be had on SATURDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1880, at 1 o'clock P.M. of that day, at the corner of Main and First streets, in said Town of Woodland.

ja8w2 HENRY PERRY.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of R. L. BEAMER, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit th same, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at the residence of either, at Woodland, in Yolo County, California.

REBECCA BEAMER,
R. H. BEAMER,
Executors.

Dated, January 1st, 1880.
F. E. BAKER, Att'y. ja1w6t

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, January 15th, 1880.

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

Every letter or communication to the DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

Town and County Matters

Board of Supervisors.

Board met at 1 P. M.—all members present.

Application of John Feeny for the payment of grading road near Washington. Claim rejected.

The map of DePue & Co. was finally accepted as the County official map, and a warrant drawn for $100 on the General Fund in favor of Mr. DePue for balance due on said map.

Mr. Sims asked that $17.05 be refunded to Buckeye Warehouse Association on account of failure of Auditor to make the reduction granted by the Board of Equalization. On motion ordered that a warrant on General Fund be drawn in favor of Mr. Sims for $17.05.

Mr. E. E. Perkins applied to the Board to make appropriation for the family of the late Robert Benham. On motion ordered that a warrant for $14.00 be drawn on Hospital Fund in favor of P. Krellenberg to pay funeral expenses of said Benham, and that a monthly allowance of $14.00 be allowed for the support of said family.

Reclamation District No. 108, warrants were drawn as follows: No. 439 to J. P. Bullock, $281.00; No. 440, to C. F. Reed, $450.00; No, 441, to C. F. Reed, $300.00; No. 442, to S. F. Savings Union, $1,333.33; No. 443, to J. B. Pockman, $25.00; No. 444, to Wm. Minis, $150.00; No. 445, to J. M. Kelley, $150.00; No. 446, to Moses Stinchfield, $150.00; 447, to A. H. Rose, $131.95; No. 448, to Root and Snowball, $213.30; No. 449, S. V. Rec. Co., $65.50; No. 450, to Arnold and Schroth $60.00.

Board adjourned to meet Tuesday at 9. A. M.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.—Full Board met. W. A. Brown was allowed $3.70 on account of erroneous assessment.

On motion ordered that B. F. Harlan buy a cow for County Hospital.

John Cauldfield was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Justice of the Peace of Putah Township.

On petition, Chas. P. Buell was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Justice of the Peace of Merritt Township.

J. H. Eaton & Son were awarded the contract for furnishing groceries for County Hospital, and the Cacheville mills allowed the contract for furnishing the hospital with flour.

Petition of Buchanan School District praying for a change of boundaries of the district received and granted.

Ordered that the expenses of the Surveyor to and from San Francisco to procure a copy of records etc. for Surveyor's office, be allowed.

It is ordered that the wharfage at Clarksburg be fixed at $45 per annum.

Upon reconsideration, the order for printing the delinquent tax list in all the county papers was rescinded. [It will appear in the DEMOCRAT.]

Ordered that the Justices of the Peace of Washington and Cache Creek Townships be notified to dispense with the services of District Attorney in cases of vagrancy.

Ordered that the Clerk give notice for bids for County Printing.

A New Way of Foiling Geese.

We have often known of sportsmen utilizing an old ox, or gentle animal of some kind, to assist in approaching a flock of geese, which are very adverse as well as sensitive to the approach of a human. But by the use of an animal, which the feathery artisans do not notice, a person can easily approach a flock by keeping the the said animal between himself and the geese, taking a circuitous route and gradually drawing near the objective locality. A gentleman of our acquaintance living not over a thousand miles from Woodland was also in knowledge of this novel mode of hunting geese and decided to adopt it. The only—that is, the most suitable—animal he was able to procure was an old mule, whose age could scarcely be reckoned and whose gentility could not reasonably be doubted. X at once determined to make the trial, and accordingly yesterday morning, quite early, being fully equipped he set out, and 9 o'clock found him far out on the tules "ten or fifteen miles from anywhere." There was no difficulty in finding a flock of geese, and dismounting he proceeded to make the approach, using great care to keep the mule, which seemed to be fully sensible of the responsibility resting upon him, between himself an the geese, and by careful management finally gained a position which he regarded as being satisfactory. Stopping the animal, which was apparently asleep by this time and evidently taking no interest in the operation further than making a screen of himself, placed his shotgun across the mule's back, and taking deliberate aim, as he did not wish to lose all his trouble by a bad shot, he pulled the trigger; simultaneously with the report of the gun there came a reaction from the mule's rear pedestals, and X was turning backward handsprings across the tule, while his muleship was making splendid time across the plains in the direction of home. X "picked himself" up and took in the situation as complacently as possible, and mentally calculated that it would take about three hours hard walking to reach home. But no one can convince him that mules can be successfully utilized in hunting.

The "Dummy."

The much talked of "dummy" came up from Sacramento yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it could be turned around on the turn table, which has been provided with a circular track and is carried around on rollers. It was an object of some curiosity, and many went to the depot to see what it looked like. As near as we can describe it, it resembles a passenger coach, but is about twice the length. In one end is placed the engine, a comparatively small but very neat affair. The car is divided into apartments, that adjoining the engine room being the baggage, the next the express, and the last the smoking room, which was originally designed, we are told, to be the only provision made for passengers; but the Company have decided to attach another coach. The concern is neatly finished and well arranged, but the train men are by no means pleased with the outfit, and say it cannot be made to work satisfactorily on this road, as it is impossible to make the time necessary to be made on the "runs." The turn-table worked satisfactorily, and we presume that the one at the other end of the road will now be fixed in the same manner, when "ye dummy" will be put on regular trips—unless the Company become convinced of its impracticability beforehand.

Narrow Escape.

A man by the name of John Stearns, who arrived in Woodland on Sunday night, says he met with a narrow escape that evening while crossing Cache Creek a short distance below Langville. He was on his way to Napa, having left Colusa county that morning. On arriving at the Creek, a little before sundown, he undertook to ford the stream, which appeared to be shallow. When about midway across, his horse got into quicksand and was unable to go further. He himself managed to swim ashore after a desperate struggle, leaving the animal to take care of itself. The horse floundered around for awhile but was unable to make the land, drifting down with the current until he was drowned. Stearns came on to Woodland that night and took the train yesterday for Napa, where he lives.

Letter from Washington Territory.

SEATTLE, W. T., Jan. 1st, 1880.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Thinking that you would like to hear something about this country, and as I have the time to spare, I thought it best to drop you a few lines. I find the country around Puget Sound about as I had expected. Times are very dull, however, on the Sound at present. Money is scarce; in fact it is the only cash article here. I left Yolo on the ninth of December, and sailed from San Francisco on the 10th at noon.

We had rather a rough trip. We arrived at Seattle on the night of the 14th. It has rained more or less every day since I arrived here. There is plenty of good Government land around the Sound, and on the Islands there is also fine land in the river bottoms, but it is all covered with maple, alder, cottonwood and ash timber, and a great deal of underbrush. Farmers tell me it is worth from $75 to $100 per acre to clear the land along the rivers. There is a great deal of swamp or marsh land being reclaimed by dikes and ditches, but I don't think it as good as the river land for all purposes, although they raise fine oats and barley, and vegetables do remarkably well; but wheat and fruit trees do not do well. There are hundreds of acres of this marsh land covered with cranberries. I presume that very many in Yolo have the Skagit fever. To those who have it bad I would say: Wait, boys, until your fever cools a little. There is, beyond a doubt, gold on the Skagit and its tributaries, but it is not the one hundredth part as rich as they say; besides, it is impossible to get in with any amount of provisions or tools, as there is no trail, not even for men on foot—to say nothing of pack animals. The snow is from four to six feet deep in the mining region. The contract was let yesterday for cutting a pack trail from the head of navigation on the Skagit to Ruby creek in the mines, a distance of 30 miles. Persons intending to come to the mines had better stay at home until March or April. Seattle is the proper place to come, for you can go from here on the steamers cheap, to within 30 miles of the mines. It takes the steamer about two and a half days from Seattle to the head of navigation. There is a great deal of fine farming land on the Skagit, which will be all taken up this winter and next Spring. I intend to take up one hundred and sixty acres on the upper Skagit and get my family on it as soon as possible, for this is the poor man's country.

JOHN H. MILLER.

Our Mails.

There is no end to the complaints being made over the new time table. Our Knights Landing nighbors are greatly exasperated and sorely distressed, having but one train a day and that at 9 o'clock at night, and which leaves about six the next morning. It requires about three days to send a letter from Woodland to Winters or Madison—ten to twenty-five miles distant. The people of Capay are happy with the facilities offered by a tri-weekly stage, which gets the mail in on regular time, and although it carries us back to the primitive days of California, it really seems to offer preference over the more novel complications of modern civilization. The mailing facilities of Yolo county just at the present time are strikingly suggestive of a return to the ancient stage-coach, before the indomitable "iron horse" took the place of the pugnacious mule, and when the transit of mail, if not so rapid, was safer than under the complicated and dubitable methods of Stanford & Co. We understand that the R. R. contract makes provision for a Sunday mail for Woodland, and it is an imposition on an indulgent people that we have not been furnished one long before. No other town the size of Woodland in the State, or any other State, for that matter, is so poorly provided with mailing accommodations as this city, and we hope the people will continue to agitate the matter until something is effected to remove the trouble. Business men are often discommoded to a damaging extent by the arrangement to which we are now subjected, and their complaint at least should be regarded to that extent which would give them their just dues.

The Board and Educational Matters.

The Board of Supervisors, in conjunction with the County School Superintendent, J. W. Goin, met in special session last evening for the purpose of considering matters relating to the public schools of Yolo county. As there are several teachers in the county whose certificates expire at an early day, and as there are yet no provisions to renew these certificates, it was decided that the School Superintendent should have the power to extend the certificates, so expiring, from time to time, until the Legislature takes some definite action in the matter—the granting of certificates to be confirmed by the Board This action was adopted as a matter of expediency—that the schools may continue without interruption and the teachers themselves be secure in their salaries. The question of text books came before the Board but was deferred after much discussion until the next regular meeting, in order to amply consider what series should be adopted.

The Way it is Viewed.

The other day we met a gentleman who lives on the Sacramento river and is conversant with all the facts connected with the cutting of the Wilkins dam, and is also acquainted with all the parties interested. He says that when the twenty-seven were arrested and taken to Colusa they were there met by a large number of citizens from both Yuba and Colusa counties, who heartily sustained them in their action and were willing and even anxious to furnish the necessary bail, which they promptly did, when the prisoners were released. He also states that $5,000 were subscribed in a very short time to defend their case. It would seem that their action is sustained by almost the entire populace in that vicinity. It is probable, however, that it is to be made a test case.

The Wardenship.

It is rumored that Governor Perkins will appoint as State Prison Commissioners Messrs. Neff, of Placer; Whitney, of Sonoma; Everson, of Alameda; McNutt, of San Francisco; and Chapman, of Butte. These gentlemen will select a Warden of the State Prison, and among the candidates for the latter position are General John McComb, of the San Francisco *Alta*; Judge Ames, of San Francisco; and Thos. Pockman, of Woodland. We hear that the latter has turned his eyes towards the Folsom Branch Prison, and that Gen. McComb is likely to win the prize, as he is strongly urged on account of character and qualifications which peculiarly fit him for the Prison Governorship.

Exhibitions of Penmanship.

In the Postoffice building there are on exhibition a couple of well executed specimens of penmanship, the skillful work of Miss Ida B. Hickson, a teacher in penmanship lately from the Bay. For beauty and style, neatness and uniformity they have rarely been excelled, and show a proficiency in the art of writing that gives the author of the work an enviable recommendation. We understand that Miss Hickson is soon to take charge of the writing class formerly conducted by Ignacio Brown, at the College, and judging from these exhibitions of her work we think the accomplished lady is competent to give entire satisfaction.

Writing School.

At Hesperian College, commencing Monday-Jan. 19th, at 7 P.M., in the room formerly occupied by Mr. I. Brown. Instructions given in Plain, Business and Ladies' writing. After noon session for Ladies, and Children whose parents do not wish them to be out in the evening. Terms, $3 for 12 lessons.

jal4dw MISS IDA HICKSON.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

To him who will not advertise
Success must prove a strange surprise.

Wm. Ogden, who fatally wounded Constable Gill at Colusa some time since, has been placed under $15,000 bonds.

Sheep men in some adjoining counties are taking measures for protection against the ravages of cayotes, wildcats and other animals that are destructive to sheep.

From a gentleman who lives in Winters we learn that the people of that town expect to see operations commence on a railroad through Putah canyon early in the spring.

The German gentlemen who favored us with a vocal serenade Sunday night have the thanks of the entire household. To be awakened by sweet music is indeed a pleasure.

In the Justice's Court in Washington last Saturday, the case of Edward Condon, charged with assault to commit murder, was, on motion of prosecuting officer Duffy, continued two weeks for examination.

It is said that the hired girls of Vallejo are so outrageously homely that no lady in that town ever suspects her husband of kissing them in her absence. That accounts for the domestic harmony in Vallejo homes.

The cold weather or some other cause has been the means of inducing some person to appropriate firewood from the lumber yard of R. H. Newton. If the practice is continued the thief stands a good chance of getting caught.

The Great Western Bankrupt Store of M. Michaels & Co. are out with a new full column advertisement this week, which we recommend to the perusal of our readers. It contains a list of astonishingly low prices for various kinds of goods.

How is it? The law says that marriage licenses must be issued by the Clerk of the County Court. There is no County Court. Must people who have the day fixed wait for legislation, or can the Clerk of the Superior Court issue the license?

The recent rain storm is reported as having been very heavy in the mountains and the amount of rainfall is said to be immense. All the running streams were filled to their utmost capacity, and considerable damage it is feared has resulted to the mountain roads.

The "week of prayer" was very appropriately observed by the several churches of Woodland. Prayer meetings were held each night in the week, alternating in the different churches, and the attendance was generally good. Much interest seemed to be manifested.

"The Life and Words of Christ," by Geikie, heretofore published at $6, is just brought out in a handy volume, good type, and handsomely bound, for the price of fifty cents, by the American Book Exchange, New York. A fine edition, wide margins, half Russia binding, gilt top, is sold for $1.00.

The last seen of old Sol yesterday he was in company with Luna. It was their first meeting for quite a period of time, and of course it was a warm reunion, in which the usual hand shaking and osculatory exercises were indulged in, while Jupiter looked on from a short distance with apparent delight.

When you see a man with a gun on his shoulder and three or four dogs at his heels making across the country, you need'nt feel bad for the rabbits. He will miss a crow or two, get lost in a forty-acre cow pasture, fall into a creek, and finally return home, believing that he has had a splendid good time.

A new freight tariff went into effect on the Northern Railway January 1st, which regulates the charges for transporting freight, making them more consistent than they formerly were with the kind of goods and distance carried. Freight charges to and from Sacramento, on general merchandise, are reduced.

A gentleman passing through a back alley Sunday night came across an individual who was evidently laboring under a heavy load of the ardent and found it necessary to accept the accommodations offered by a friendly fence for support. "What are you doing here? enquired number one. "Is (hic) ye 'clipse over yet? It (hic) allus serves me thiz zway."

They say the handsomest women generally marry the homeliest men—for instance, Venus and Vulcan. If that is the case, there is some encouragement for the Vulcan of the WOODLAND DEMOCRAT.—*Vallejo Chronicle.*

Now, the idea of that phenomenal piece of deformity talking that way about us! It causes our reportorial ire to rise and cry aloud for vengeance! We've got it. We'll smite his own rebellious conscience by mailing him our photo. Why, you idiot, we once took first premium at a baby fair.

Ludwig Behrens, who was a resident of Dixon until about two years ago, came to his death near Willows under the following circumstances: He was driving home from town with a hired man, and cracking the whip to quicken the pace of the horses, one of them shied, he fell off, and was picked up dead. There was a slight contusion over one eye near the temple, which might have been caused by striking the wheel, but no other bruise or outward injury.

Madame Calvert, the far-famed French Clairvoyant, Astrologist and Magnetic Physician is making Woodland a professional visit, and has taken rooms at the Capital Hotel, where those who desire to consult her are invited to do so. Madame Calvert claims to reveal correctly the past, present and future; gives advice in sickness, losses, love, courtship and marriage, cures mental and bodily infirmities, and heals diseases—particularly consumption. Her card appears in another column.

The eclipse, Sunday, was promptly on hand, and was pronounced the most complete one ever witnessed in this locality. It lasted two hours. The greatest obscuration was reached at a few minutes past four, at which time all that could be seen of the sun's disk was a very small crescent resembling the moon in its first quarter. It grew quite dusky, giving everything the appearance of sundown. The programme as prescribed by the astronomers was carried out almost to the letter.

As a freight train was coming down from Willows Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, the engine ran off the track at the junction just above the city, where it is necessary to change the switch for trains coming from that direction. When the passenger trains from Willows and Knights Landing arrived they were detained some time on account of the accident, and the passengers for this place "footed it" into town. The engine was finally placed back on the track without any damage further than the detention of trains.

The streets yesterday were enlivened by the elevating strains of the inevitable hand organ. There were no such instruments in Adam's time. Wish we had existed then.--[Democrat.

And the citizens of Woodland rise from their seats, and with their eyes turned heaven-ward, shout in chorus, "We wish so too." —*Standard.*

Different with you, Dwight. You can live here a century and scarcely any one will know that there is any such person in existence. You can rest easy; no one will trouble himself about you.

"Set in a Silver Sea," is the title of a serial story which was commenced in last Saturday's *Record-Union* and which that paper claims was written by B. L. Farjeon (whoever he is) of England, from whence it came across the ocean, via New York, and landed in the *Record-Union* office. After reading the first installment we are ready to declare in justice to the author that as a writer he is a most miserable failure. The reckless manner in which he speaks of the seasons being "in rivalry" and of the "wild and tender smile" and the disingenuous rhetoric all the way through, are so palpably at fault as to be only excusable in a novice at novel writing, while the anticipations of a higher order of literature makes the disappointment greater.

The Bank of Woodland announces that it will pay 94 cents for county scrip.

The rainfall of Thursday night and Friday was .66 of an inch, making a total of 7.12 inches for the season.

The Paper World, a very large monthly pamphlet publication, devoted to the paper interest in the broadest sense, and published at Holyoke, Mass., has come to our table.

County Treasurer A. C. Kean informs us that of an aggregate of over $152,000 taxes in this county there are only about $4,500 delinquent. This speaks well for our taxpayers.

Wm. J. Davis, formerly Court Reporter of the District Court of this District, has been appointed Court Reporter of the Superior Court of Sacramento county, of which S. C. Denson is Judge.

G. L. Duncan, stage driver between this place and Lower Lake, says the roads after leaving Capay Valley are only passable on horseback. In Lake county 16 inches of rain has fallen this Winter.

Hours at Home, a bright sixteen-page family journal published monthly by J. L. Patten & Co., 47 Barclay Street, N. Y. at the small price of 50 cents a year, comes fluttering to our table like the radiant smile of a welcome guest.

Homestead Scrip Land Patents have been received at the Marysville Land Office for the following persons, resident in Yolo County, and are ready for delivery: Thomas J. Rice, Charles Vallier, Jacob Ekephart, Joseph H. Broyles.

Receiving information that a Chinaman, supposed to be the one who escaped from the Woodland jail, had been arrested in Sacramento, the Sheriff went down after him Tuesday evening, but he proved not to be the Celestial sought for.

In our neighboring burg of Cacheville it costs $50 to get drunk and take possession of a dry goods establishment by ejecting the proprietor and clerk, when the defendant pleads guilty; if otherwise, it is probable that the retribution would be hanging.

In commencing upon the New Year, merchants should provide themselves with a full assortment of handsome letter heads, envelopes, bill-heads, cards, etc., and the very best place to get such work done neatly and cheaply is at the DEMOCRAT office.

A wandering waif: When intoxicated, a Frenchman wants to dance, a German wants to sing, a Spaniard to gamble, an Englishman to eat, an Italian to boast, a Russian to be affectionate, an Irishman to fight, and an American wants to make a speech, or go to Congress.

The editorial pages of some of our interior exchanges, says the *Vallejo Chronicle*, look as though the editorials had been crowded out to make room for more interesting reading. Yes, and some of our seaside exchanges look as if they might be improved by leaving out their editorials and substituting reading matter—d'ye see?

John Tackney, having retired from the management of the Capital Hotel, has gone to take charge of the ranch he recently purchased in Placer county. Matt. Tackney has taken charge of the Capital and will continue to conduct the business in a manner that will insure satisfaction to the patronizing public. He understands how it is done.

Perhaps one of the most desperate encounters that has taken place lately occurred last week between a couple of the devils of this office. We are happy to state, however, that a timely intervention averted what might otherwise have culminated in a tragedy which would have furnished the New York illustrated journals material for a double-paged cartoon.

The *Pacific Life*, a sporting journal for the Pacific Coast has begun its eighth volume, and congratulates its friends that notwithstanding the stringency of the times it has received sufficient encouragement to justify the publishers in mantaining on this Coast a weekly journal specially devoted to field sports. We wish it the success it so abundantly deserves.

We unintentionally omitted last Monday to note a very pleasant juvenile gathering given by Miss Mary Freeman, celebrating her fifth birth day. Among the invited were masters Earl Brownell, Charlie Bidwell, Eddie Lawson, Johnnie Craig. Also, Misses Lillian Freeman, Gertie McConnell, Lucy Brownell, Allie Bidwell, Allie Greene, May Pinkham, Della and Stella Ward, Mabel and Nellie Smith.

Quite a number of people went from Woodland to witness the inauguration of Gov. G. C. Perkins, at Sacramento, and they speak of it as being a most interesting affair. H. O. was there—by special request of Perkins. The Duke of Capay would not have gone but for the personal friendship existing between himself and Geo. C. Chris., in all probability, would not have gone had it not been for the walking match then in progress.

Recapitulation of received and discharged prisoners at the California State Prison during the month of December, 1879—A. C. McAllister, Captain of the Yard. On hand Nov. 30, 1879, 1524; received during Dec. by commitment, 62; received convict witness, 2; total, 1,588. Discharged under provision of act, 49; discharged on writ of habeas corpus, 1; died, 3; taken out as witness, 2; taken to Insane Asylum, 2; pardoned by the Governor, 2; total, 59. On hand Dec. 31st, 1879, 1,529. Increase during December, 5.

We have congratulated ourselves that the influx of tramps in this city this Winter had been less than in previous years, and until recently their absence had been an object of remark. But within the last few days they have gathered in considerable numbers and some complaint has been made by parties to whom they have become disagreeable. The officers made a raid night before last on a gang in the vicinity of the railroad, and arrested five, making eleven altogether for the night, and entered the charge of vagrancy against them.

Geo. F. Wherry, who has but recently engaged in the mercantile business in Cacheville, was in Woodland on Friday, attending a lawsuit. He speaks in encouraging terms of the business prospects of his town, which, though dull at this time, gives promise of good times ahead. Mr. Wherry is an energetic, enterprising man, and is worth more to a community than a whole regiment of business drones, who stand back and wait for business to come to them voluntarily.

Some one—a lawyer at that—got into the sanctum of the *Record-Union* the other day and ate up all the editor's peanuts while discussing the unsolvable points in the New Constitution. It was doubtless a piece of strategy on the part of the limb of the law, the effectual result of mature deliberation, and a malicious determination to injure the reputation of the editor who has been so indiscreet as to let the public know what he lives on.

Our Knights Landing correspondent talks despondingly of the future outlook of that place, and from what we can learn his conclusions seem to be well drawn. The outlook is by no means encouraging in a business point of view, and it looks as if our neighbors were destined to meet the frown of an adverse Providence. We hope, however, there will be an early change for the better, when the people of that town will take renewed courage and restore the happy condition of things which has so largely characterized that community in the past.

It is stated on good authority, that, to replenish the treasury of the Ladies' Relief Society, the Rev. T. Beaizley has consented to deliver, at an early date, a lecture on some subject suited to the time. Subject of lecture, time, and place of delivery will soon be announced. As the preparation of a lecture means work, it is to be hoped that our citizens will appreciate this effort, and see to it that a large audience, by paying a small admission fee, will give the Ladies' Committee the means of relieving necessity when they meet with it.

Farmers are now busy, jubilant and hopeful.

Dr. Parramore has just purchased a Weber Piano, which is one of the finest in Woodland.

We presume that Adam was the only man that ever lived who didn't growl at his wife's millinery bills.

The Railway war in Sacramento between the City and City Railroad Company has been amicably settled.

"Woodland to San Francisco 86 miles," reads a sign which the Railroad Company have placed at the depot.

Fill my belly with potatoes and I am a man. —Denis Kearney. For Heaven's sake, some one send him a whole sack of spuds.

Dr. J. J. O'Neill is contemplating a lecture in Woodland within a short time, upon "The Horse, his Diseases and Treatment."

At a fire in San Francisco Wednesday morning, Mrs. Daniel Haskin, a grown daughter and two young children were burned to death.

The flag-staff on the building of the Young Men's Republican Club is becoming like the party—rather weak at the base and dreadfully leaning.

Under the New Constitution, lobbying is made a felony, but it seems by the reports from the Legislature it has not had the effect of stopping the custom.

The Sheriff has had a force at work for some time in cleaning and fertilizing the Court House yard, in the hope of making an improvement in the grass.

W. J. Winne, the well known contractor of this place, has commenced the erection of a machine and carpenter shop on First street, near Perry's blacksmith shop.

Officer Huston went to Suisun last Saturday to identify the individual held at that place and thought to be one of the escaped prisoners of the Woodland Jail. He was not the man.

J. M. Woods, the blind musician, and one of the most skillful operators on the violin in the State, has returned to Woodland, but will leave again in a day or two for Marysville.

A curiosity in the shape of a yellow catfish may be seen in the water tank at Bentley's corner. It was caught in the Sacramento river and placed in Bentley's aquarium yesterday with a number more of the finny tribe.

If the travel on the Northern Railway continues as brisk as it now is we think the Railroad Company will decide that the people of the upper country deserve a more commodious train than the "dummy" can manage.

George Cline, a man in the employ of Dr. Merritt who lives a few miles from Woodland, while in town yesterday was seized with a fit while crossing Main street. A crowd gathered around and he was cared for. He soon recovered and was able to go on his way.

Volume three of the "Library of Universal Knowledge," recently issued, contains 864 pages, covering topics between the words Birs and Caterpillar. The publishers announce that it has already reached a sale of nearly 100,000 copies. American Book Exchange, New York.

At the commencement of the present term of Hesperian College a number of new students were added to the College roll. Hesperian is now recognized as one of the leading educational institutions of Central California, and in many respects it offers facilities over all others.

The parties engaged in arranging for the comic opera—The Sorcerer—are not making a great deal of fuss over it, but are rehearsing and making rapid progress in preparing it it for the stage. We are told they are getting along splendidly and are determined to make it a success.

The *California Horticulturist*, that excellent magazine for the farm and garden, enters upon its new year as fresh and vigorous as at the day of its birth, and seems to be strengthened by age. It is published by John H. Carmany & Co., No. 409 Washington street, S. F., at $2.50 a year.

A good gravel walk has been made at the west end of Main street where there used to be a continual pool of water—resulting either from the rain or the old water tank which stood over the sidewalk. People can now pass without endangering the polish on their delicate brogans.

The following individuals were tried before Judge Ruggles on Tuesday for vagrancy: William Bell, Frank Moulton and Frank Williams, sentenced to 15 days each; Joseph White and Thomas Loyd, 10 days each; another was fined five dollars which was paid; a drunk, discharged.

Miss Hickson announces that she will give lessons in the College, stating time, terms, etc. This affords an excellent opportunity for all who desire to do so to perfect themselves in the art of penmanship, as Miss Hickson has established her reputation as a first-class teacher in that line.

There was a vast contrast between the weather of Monday and Tuesday and that which proceded Sunday. On the two days named the weather was Spring-like, and everybody who met passed the compliments of the day with a cheerful smile and a buoyant expression. May we hope the cold weather is over?

It was generally thought and commented upon that after the late rain we should experience a vast moderation in the weather, but it seems that the era of cold is not yet over, as the ground yesterday morning was covered with a heavy frost; but the moderating rays of the sun soon brings about a delightful temperature.

"The early bird catches the worm," said the father to his 16-year-old offspring the other morning as the latter came groping down stairs about 8 o'clock. "The 'worm of the still,' I suppose," significantly answered the young rascal, who evidently was aware that the old man had just returned from the corner grocery.

It has become customary to make use of the assertion—"A larger area will be sown in wheat in this county this season than ever before," but we think we can use it in the full extent of its meaning in regard to Yolo. Farmers tell us that they are determined to cultivate every available acre, as the prospects were never better to realize a good crop.

B. Dennery, our popular restaurateur, has gone to Sacramento to take charge of his brother's business in that city, leaving Mrs. Dennery in charge of the French Restaurant in this place. She proposes to offer a better table than ever before presented to her patrons, which is a big boast, but which Mrs. Dennery is able to do, if such a thing is possible.

A fresh coat of paint would add very much to the appearance of the public School building, and a new bell instead of the cracked one now in use would take away the mournful tone and produce a more tuneful chime. But we don't ask the Trustees to make these changes on our suggestions. They are at liberty to give the matter ample consideration before taking action.

Engineer Green of the Knights Landing train ran a narrow escape of his life yesterday while replacing the car which ran off the track. The large rope which was attached to the wrecked car from the engine to pull by, broke, the hook rebounding and striking with tremendous force against the car nearly striking Mr. Greene in which case the injury would doubtless have been serious and probably fatal.

The engine and tender which belongs to the Sacramento and Knights Landing train ran off the switch at the depot yesterday afternoon, smashing the trucks of the tender so that it was impossible to use it. The afternoon train for Sacramento was delayed about two hours—until an engine could be brought from Sacramento to take the train. The "dummy" was on the turn table at the time and could not be removed on account of the obstruction.

Cohosh and Tar, for Coughs and Colds, at Elston's Drug Store.

Read the advertisement of new books headed "Prices within the reach of all."

W. H. says there are times when he does not care to claim to have residence in Sutter county.

A fine Stock of Glassware and Dishes at Eaton & Son's.

The wheat market is dormant; that is, there is no wheat in the country to be bought. The market price is $1.75.

Holiday Groceries just opened at Eaton & Son's, very cheap.

The examination of the stomach of Robert Benham revealed the fact that strychnine was the cause of his death.

It actually made us shiver with cold yesterday when we opened the *Lassen Advocate* and read of the terrible snow storm that had visited its region.

All kinds of Pies—Mince, Lemon, Cranberry, Apple, etc.—every morning; also Cakes, etc., at low prices, at Glendinnings, one door west of the Postoffice.

Samuel S. Bedee, a well known merchan of Sacramento, was accidentally shot last Monday while hunting, receiving a dangerous but not necessarily fatal injury.

At E. Glendinning's new Confectionery Store, one door west of the Postoffice, can be found the choicest Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, Cigars, etc. Please call and try them.

Keene and Fisher, formerly of Knights Landing, have opened a paint shop over the carriage factory of Dietz and Knox. Both good boys and splendid workmen.

"Pine Tree Tar Troches," for all affections of the Throat, at Elston's Drug Store.

The suggestion of one of our obscure cotemporaries we see has been acted upon. The room formerly occupied by the Ladies' Library is being remodeled and fitted up for a bar-room.

The work of grading Court street above First is about completed and promises to be the finest thoroughfare in the city. It is now to receive a course of gravel, as is also West Court Street.

A team hitched on First street Tuesday gave us an item by becoming frightened and breaking the pole out of the carriage to which they were attached. They belonged to A. Harley, who lives near Cacheville.

A fine lot of Apples at Eaton & Son's.

Letters addressed as follows are retained in the Woodland Postoffice for postage: Chas. Robertson, Eldon, Iowa; Miss Mary Glass, Santa Barbara, Cal; Miss N. Reardon, Davisville, Yolo county, Cal.

Nickelsburg's is the finest and most completely stocked mercantile establishment in Yolo county, and does by far the largest amount of business. The reason of this is, that purchasers always find the goods they want and at prices that suit them, and consequently after making one purchase they are sure to come again. Just try it once and see if it doesn't work just in that way. We sell goods at reasonable prices.

School Apportionment.

WOODLAND, Jan. 12, 1880.

The following amounts have this day been apportioned to the several School Districts of Yolo County:

Districts.	*Co. Fund.*
Buchanan	$150
Buckeye	200
Cottonwood	150
Canyon	200
Capay	150
Center	150
Clover	150
Cache Creek	150
Cacheville	700
Eureka	200
Enterprise	150
Franklin	150
Fillmore	200
Fairfield	150
Fairview	150
Grafton	700
Gordon	600
Haight	150
Jefferson	150
Langville	200
Liberty	200
Lisbon	200
Monument	150
Montgomery	150
Mount Pleasant	200
Mountain	150
Monitor	150
Merritt	200
North Grafton	150
Occidental	150
Prairie	200
Putah	150
Pine Grove	700
Pleasant Prairie	200
Plainfield	500
Quicksilver	150
Spring Lake	150
Sacramento River	150
Union	200
Vernon	150
Woodland	2000
Washington	700
Woodland Prairie	150
Willow Slough	150
Willow Spring	150
Yolo	500

J. W. GOIN Supt. Schools.

A Seasonable Leave Taking.

He was one of those unthinking fellows who did not know enough alone. And besides he had prolonged his stay much longer than he "orter," and had he been anything of a mind-reader, he could easily have discovered her impatience as she gazed longingly from the bay window, watching the rapid descent of the sun and mentally calculating the fleeting moments that would elapse before her beau ideal would appear in the drama. It has been intimated to us that the greatest objection found to young men of Woodland is their power of endurance. A new vein of thought seemed to enter his mind as he cast a half sorrowful glance out upon the street, and he feelingly spoke: "How lonely and desolate all nature seems to be at this time of the year; even the trees seem to have thrown off their vernal garb, and put on the sackcloth of mourning." "Yes, Charles," she sadly but sweetly replied, "but even those trees bring a pleasant thought." "What is that, d——." "They soon will *leave.*" Remembering that he had an appointment down town, he made it an excuse to "leave."

His Mistake.

A case of absent mindedness has been brought to our notice which we deem worth relating. A well known gentleman living near Woodland came into town Sunday evening and registering at the Capital, secured a room and made arrangements to stay several days. Sometime during the following day he became tired, and not feeling well, thought he would go to his room and enjoy a short sleep. Instead of going to the Capital he went to the Craft, found room No. 6, which corresponded with the number of the room he had occupied the night before, and finding the door unlocked he went in and was soon reaping the soothing bliss of oblivious repose. He was unconscious of the mistake he had made until he came down into the office two or three hours later, when he was asked by the Clerk where he had been, to which he innocently replied, "I've been to my room, of course." Uncle Billy says the joke is on him.

New Patents.

Dewey & Co's Scientific Press Patent Agency has received official notice of the issue of the following patents to Pacific Coast inventors, for the week ending Dec. 30th, 1879: C. Bennett and P. Burnham, Silver City, New Mexico, ore separator; W. M. Blain, Salinas, Cal., check-hook; R. Cotter, Virginia, Nev., machine for tarring wire rope; C. Cremer, Cosumnes, Cal., filly plate; J. R. Sullivan, San Rafael, Cal., railway chair; J. Tyler, Milford, Cal., hay unloader; E. A. Wible, Folsom, Cal, vehicle axle; Dr. Val. Sechner, S. F., medical compound (trade mark); E. Guittard, S. F., chocolate (label).

Text-Books for the Public Schools.

At the special meeting of the Board of Supervisors last Tuesday night the question of text books for the public schools came up for consideration. Under the new order of things the Board has the power to adopt the text books to be used in the schools of the county, which duty heretofore devolved upon the Legislature. A representative of Bancroft & Co., the publishers of the Pacific Coast Readers, was present, and offered their readers for adoption. The terms on which the books were offered were to exchange the Pacific Coast Readers for those now in use, of the same order, without extra expense to those making the exchange, providing the Board would adopt their Readers for four years. The proposition was quite satisfactorily received by the Board, but it was deemed advisable to defer definite action until their next regular meeting, in order to fully determine the relative merits of the different works in the field. In the matter of economy there is but little choice between the text-book now in use and the new candidate. The Board will consequently be governored by the merits of the books, and only those familar with teaching are competent to judge between them. It is a matter that deeply intereste school teachers, and as they have the best opportunity to understand it, we would like to hear the text books discussed by them, as it will have much to do in directing the course of the Supervisors, who are perfectly willing to consider suggestions on a subject with which they are not supposed to be fully conversant. Our columns are open for any suggestion that the educational fraternity may desire to make.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and mantain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere. For Sale by all Dealers.

List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Jan. 12th, 1880:

Abshin, Mary	Hughs, Chas. W.
Bell, Mrs. J. C.	McDonald, Wm,
Broun, F. E.	Johnson, Nellie
Davis, Mrs.	Pierce, J. O.
Guntzchow, C. F. A.	Woods, Mrs. S. A.
Hughs, E. B.	Weeds, J. E.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "advertised." L. WALKER, P. M.

Condensed Telegrams.

Indians are on the warpath in new Mexico.

Allen Mathis (colored) was hanged at Wilmington (N. C.) on Saturday.

The condition of Prince Bismarck is very critical and his death is believed to be imminent.

Twenty villages in Austrian Poland have been inundated by the waters of the river Vistula.

The British Government is much concerned about the attitude of Russia, which is unfriendly.

George Keys stabbed and mortally wounded J. K. Harmon at San Joaquin, Saturday, over a game of cards.

General Grant says that he will not act in the Presidency of any private enterprise in the United States or elsewhere.

It is said that Blaine had a violent fit Wednesday night, brought on by overwork. Physicians were with him five hours.

Riots are reported at Cork and other Irish towns. The Lord Mayor of London has made an appeal for the relief of the distressed.

Austria and Germany are alarmed at the concentration of Russian troops in Poland, and Europe is on the verge of a crisis which may lead it no one knows where.

The snow storm in the Sierra Nevada mountains is reported as being the severest ever known. The snow is said to be twenty-five feet deep and trains on the Central Pacific are blockaded. The Company have 400 men at work near Truckee clearing away the snow and removing the broken snow sheds.

Latest Pinafore.

[Composed for the Great S. F. Auction Store.]

"I'm Called Little Buttercup."

I'm called little But-ter-cup, dear little But-ter-cup,
Tho' I could never tell why;
But still I'm called But-ter-cup, poor little But-ter-cup,
Sweet little But-ter-cup, I.
I've been out shopping, and I say without stopping,
That all should do likewise;
Christmas is coming, and people are running
For goods to make happy wives.
The place I most treasure, I tell you with pleasure,
For it beats any place here around;
The name of the store, where goods are much lower,
At the bottom of this will be found.
The place I most treasure, I tell you with pleasure,
For it beats any place here around,
The name of the store where goods are much lower,
At the bottom of this will be found.

The Great San Francisco Auction Store.
next to Woodland Bank, Woodland, Cal.

Suicide.

A distinguished Scientist once said: "No man with a strong, healthy stomach ever committed suicide," yet many suffer the torments of the damned with dyspepsia, when a single bottle of DR. MINTIE'S ENGLISH DANDELION LIVER AND DYSPEPSIA PILLS will give relief, and, if persisted in, cure the worst case of this distressing trouble. This pill cures torpid liver, billiousness, sallow complexion, foul breath, sick headache, heartburn, pain in the side and back, removes pimples from the face, regulates the bowels, is sugar-coated and guaranteed purely vegetable, It acts directly on the coating of the stomach and on the liver; is suited to any climate, wet or dry weather. Beware of imitation; genuine has cut of lion on outside wrapper. Price, 50 cents. Sold by J. B. ELSTON, druggist. no24dw

How to Save Money.

Instead of going to a doctor, if you have Bright's Disease, Diabetes, pain in the back and loins, smarting, inflammation, calculi, brickdust deposit, or any trouble of the kidneys or bladder, buy a bottle of DR. MINTIE'S NEPHRETICUM, the great *Buchu Compound.* It is the best prescription ever compounded for these troubles. Abrams & Carroll, wholesale druggists, say: "*We regard Nephreticum as the best Kidney and Bladder Remedy in the market.*" Woodward, druggist, Portland Oregon, says: "Everybody speaks highly of it." Childs, druggist, Portland, says: Sold lots of it; it always does the work." Many have been cured of obstinate kidney complaints after the doctors gave them up. *Price One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.* Sold by J. B. Elston.

Any One Suffering

With exhausted vitality, or from the effects of youthful follies or excesses in mature years, can be thoroughly and quickly cured by using the great English remedy, "Sir Astley Cooper's VITAL RESTORATIVE." It is not an excitant, but an honest cure.

Price, $3 a bottle, or four times the quantity, $10, and can be obtained of A. E. Mintie, M. D., 11 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Cal.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, N. Y. City.* de22dwMWF

The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1880.

The Angels in the House.

Two pairs of dimpled arms, as white as snow,
Held me in soft embrace;
Two little cheeks, like velvet peaches soft,
Were placed against my face.

Two tiny pairs of eyes, so clear, so deep,
Looked up in mine this even,
Two pairs of lips kissed me a sweet "Good-night."
Two little forms from—heaven.

Ah, it is well that "little ones" should love us;
It lights our faith, when dim,
To know that once our blessed Saviour bade them
Bring "little ones" to him;

And said he not "of such is heaven" and blessed them,
And held them to his breast;
Is it not sweet to know this when they leave us,
'Tis where they go to rest?

And yet, ye tiny angels of my house,
Two hearts encased in mine!
Mow 'twould be shattered, if the Lord should say
"Those angels are not thine."

Presenting Her Case.

"Good-morning, Betty. How your eyes do shine this rough day! Will you go out in the kitchen and warm yourself?"

"Well, if you say so, ma'am. But I doesn't go 'mong kitchen folks o' choice. I likes ladies best."

"Oh, well, if that's so, you may sit down here. How's your grandmother getting along now?"

"Well, only middlin'. Takes so much for to live in dese yere hard times, she haint laid up a blessed penny for a month!"

"You seem to be cold. Have you good shoes?"

"Look at 'em!" cried Betty, triumphantly, holding up her apology for shoes.

"I hope you have good stockings."

"Dem's wuss den de shoes—haint got no feet to 'em at all, on'y legs, and even dem's all to pieces, like strings."

The lady went to a closet and brought out a pair or warm stockings, and her own little girl's rubbers, and said:

"There, you may take those home, Betty."

Betty looked as mournful as if the lady had been talking instead of giving; and shaking her head, said:

"'Taint no use, lady, for me to go robbin' of your little gal, when it won't do me no good. Shoes and stockin's ain't no use when my gown, and hat, and sack, and everythin', is all rags. I mought as well die to once! There ain't no use helpin' me for to keep along, so's to die by inches."

Betty put her ragged apron to her eyes, and gave a deep sigh and two or three convulsive sobs.

"Then I can't do anything for you to-day, Betty?"

"No'm; 'taint no use. I hope you don't think I comed a-beggin', missus, 'cause I didn't; I's too proud for dat. But dere is one thing I will ax, and no more."

"That's right, Betty; what is it?"

"Well, when I's dead—starved to death—and when I's froze to death 'cause I hadn't no felt hat and feather, and no cloak, nor muff, nor tippet, den I wants you to do somethin' for me, missus."

"I'd rather keep you from freezing and starving. Take the rubbers and stockings, and I'll try to hunt you up a warm skirt, Betty."

"No, 'taint no use takin' them things, 'cause I shall, sartin true, suffer just as much, widout I have the otders."

"Well, then, if you really mean to die, what shall I do when you're gone?"

Here Betty looked out of one corner of her eye to see if she had failed to touch my heart, and then said:

"Well, when I's done gone, starved and frozed, I wants you to have a funyel for me in the white folks' meetin'-house, wid a white preacher. I wants to be dressed all up, right smart, in white roses kivered all over me, and folks a-cryin' like dey kill 'emselves; and I wants de white minister to tell how dis yere little gal was frozed and starved, wid lots of ladies a-knowin' of it, and yet wouldn't save her life, even wid a hat-feather." The tears began to stream over the sable cheeks.

"I'm going out, Betty. Can I do anything to make you immediately comfortable before I go?"

"No, ma'am, I reckons not. I didn't come a-beggin'. I never goes a-beggin', nor granny neither. We only makes calls on ladies; and most on 'em—dem dat's *real* ladies—dey won't let us out of de house widout loadin' us down wid the necessary things."

"I'm very glad you have so much given you, I wish all people fared as well."

"Oh, my goody stars! we don't get nothin', hardly, 'cause it's only now and then we goes to see a *real* lady."

"Well, good-by, Betty. I'll do my best to have you buried decently."

"Mayby you die fust, missus."

"Maybe I shall. Good-by."

"Good-by—but—let me see—didn't granny send a little speck of a message by me? Oh, yes, now I 'members. She said she can't get no good tea where we lives; and dat if ye had more tea dan ye had any use for, ye mought send long a little by me—if ye wanted to."

"Well?"

"And so 'bout butter. Ourn is strong enough to run alone; and if you've got some, ye aint a-usin' of, she said you might send her a little. We haint got no cranberries to eat wid our chicken to-morrow, and mince pie, nor nothin' to keep us from starvin'."

The lady rang a bell, and ordered a servant to put up, in packages, a cupful of tea, some sugar and butter, and a pint of cranberries, two slices of cake, and half a mince-pie.

Oh, the contempt that sat on the thick lips of this little beggar-queen as she heard this order. It was as if she were saying, "Only a cupful of everything!"

While waiting for her basket, she remarked, "Grandmother's clothes is all wore out, too."

"I'm very sorry," said the lady.

"Our stove is done gone used up. You ain't got a nice little cookin'-stove ye're done wid, has you missus?"

"No."

"You got any coal in your bin?"

"Yes, certainly."

"We hasn't. We 'spects to freeze to death to-night."

"Do you? I hope not."

"Carpets keep folks' feet mighty warm, doesn't dey?"

"Yes."

"I don't reckon yer got one dat isn't no use to you, dat ye'd like to heave away?"

"No."

"Dis yere one looks mighty shabby for rich folks. If I was you, I'd have a new one, and give dis yere to some poor old colored woman, wid a little gran'chile."

"I'm thinking of getting a new one, and giving this to your neighbor, old Chloe."

"Oh, pho! old Chlo'! She isn't got no gran'chile to take care of. 'Sides dat, she's got new rubbers, and a bushel o' coal, and a bag of flour, and a black alpaca dress, only torn a little bit, and is awful rich! If *I* was a lady, I wouldn't give carpets to *rich* old black women."

"Well, you may go now, Betty."

"Oh, where's my new stockings, and rubbers, and skirt?"

"I have put them away for some little girl who expects to *live* to wear them."

"Oh, well, *maybe* I'll *live*. I'd like to have 'em, if you pleases, and if you only had a feather! The head is such a particular part of the body to care for."

"Well, I haven't Betty, and if I had, I don't think I should give it to you, you are such a beggar! You want everything you see. Your grandmother ought to teach you manners."

"Me a beggar!" cried Betty, putting down her basket to throw up both hands. "Why, I never went out a-beggin' in all my life; and de last word granny say to me when I come here to make a call, "Now be sure you doesn't beg nothin' from de lady.' I jus' only told you what we hasn't got. What did I ax you for, now? Good-by, missus."—*Youth's Companion.*

A Romance of History.

All through Germany the anniversary of the surrender at Sedan was celebrated by fireworks, illuminations, and the inevitable oration. In connection with this event is a story which sounds more like romance than real history. When the Napoleon, the only Napoleon, in fact, was rushing through Europe at the head of his victorious army, made drunk by repeated successes, Louisa, queen of Prussia, who was compelled to fly from castle to castle, determined to seek an interview with the resistless general. When she entered the room with her children, hoping that their guileless faces would touch the royal heart, she was so exhausted that she sank into a chair. Napoleon, addressing her in his most brusque manner, said:

"Madame, are you aware that you are in the presence of the emperor?"

She at once rose, and standing before the parvenu with the dignity which the recollection that her family had been famous for hundreds of years inspired, replied:

"Sir, I supposed that I was in the presence of a gentleman."

Even the tiny child felt the insult, for he flushed with anger, and doubled his little fist. What wonder that he never forgot the wrong done his mother, and that when he became a man and felt the pressure of the crown he sought for an opportunity to avenge it? The emperor reached the height of his towering ambition and then fell into the abyss of St. Helena. At last his nephew—a shadow with a great man's name attached—seized the throne of France. At Sedan that nephew—all there was left of the Napoleon who had insulted Louisa—delivered up his sword in disgraceful defeat to the Emperor William, who as a boy had clenched his fists and vowed revenge. And now you can see in Berlin a magnificent monument dedicated to the memory of Louisia, and built with money which the French people were compelled to pay. History seldom presents a picture so complete in all details as this one.

Practical Suggestions.

Young ladies who serve in the kitchen as well as entertain in the parlor may be interested in these practical suggestions:

Dry buckwheat, plentifully and faithfully applied, will take oil off carpets or woolen goods; never put water to such a grease spot, or liquid of any kind.

To take fresh paint off a woolen garment, rub the spots with stale bread until removed.

To remove iron mold from linen, wash the spots in a strong solution of cream of tartar and water; repeat if necessary, and dry in the sun.

To take out tea stains, put the linen in a kettle of cold water; rub the stains well with common castile soap; put the kettle on the side of the stove to let the water get gradually warm; wash it thoroughly in warm soap suds; then rub the stain again with soap, and boil; then rinse.

To remove the lids of tin cans, place a shovelful of live coals on the top, which will speedily unsolder them; they can then be removed by the aid of an old case-knife; care must be taken, or the side seam will also open.

To take out fruit stains, rub the part on each side with yellow soap; then tie up a piece of pearlash in the cloth, and soak well in hot water, or boil; afterwards, expose the stained parts to the sun and air until removed.

To remove ink spots on floors, rub with sand wet in oil of vitriol and water; when the ink is removed, rinse with pearlash water.

To clean tinware, dampen a cloth and dip in common soda, and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry; any blackened ware can be made to look as good as new.

To make Welsh rarebit, fresh cheese is cut into slices, put upon buttered toast and laid in a cheese toaster until melted.

A French chemist asserts that if tea be ground like coffee immediately before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of exhilarating qualities.

In making any sauce put the butter and flour in together and your sauce will never be lumpy.

When the skins of potatoes break, pour off the water and let them cook in their own steam.

Finely-grated horseradish root, thoroughly rubbed up with white sugar and taken slowly, cures hoarseness.

In cooking a fowl, to ascertain when it is done, put a skewer into the breast, and if the breast is tender the fowl is done.

Ouida's Opinion of Italy.

"Ouida" has been interviewed by the correspondent of a London society journal. She has been endeavoring to prove that Italians are "vandals," and, as we know, has succeeded in making Poet Morris and a lot more *pseudo* art enthusiasts make fools of themselves in reference to St. Mark's at Venice. Ouida's Tuscan home is a charming place. It is described as being very beautiful, and the authoress dresses with great elegance and "bows with a little smile, and motions you to be seated very much as a queen would do." Her opinions, however, are very flatfooted. She thinks that "the artistic spirit is nearly obliterated in Italy; has lost all sentiment for true grace and pure color. All the old instincts of art seem to have died out of them. Nor is the lady satisfied with the political condition of Italy." She thinks the Italians regret the old *regime*, "when wine was seven centimes a flask instead of seventy, as now." Suicide was almost unknown in the palmy days. "What ruins Italy," says Ouida, "is the universal public peculation, and the frightful burden of the State rates. No man enters public life with clean hands; corruption is the order of the day; Ministers come into office poor and go out rich and no one is surprised." Nevertheless Ouida loves the Italians because they "are engaging, docile, cheerful and patient under hardship, of lively comprehension, of quick if shallow sympathy. Of such a people much ought to be made. But there is no master hand to mold them. Those who have the teaching of them are petty Jules Ferrys, Liliputian Haussmanns, as I have said in the *Times*. These men would teach the people to pull down their baptistrys, and to think a row of factories or gas reservoirs more noble than the Via Sacra. It is these men who are everywhere uppermost and dominant in Italy at the present time. These men will never recognize that Italy must be an agricultural and an artistic country or nothing." Again, "What Italy needs beyond all is a great Minister, a great reformer, a noble—despot. For Italians are happiest and best when they are commanded." Of Garibaldi Ouida says: "What a misfortune it is that Garibaldi did not fall at Mentana! He has been the most poetic and the most picturesque figure of the century, but he lives on now merely to do mischief and make himself ridiculed by his advocacy of engineering projects, of which he is no more a judge than he is of statesmanship. He now wishes to change the Po into a straight canal! Now, in sober truth, whatever rivers may want to be made stagnant canals, whatever basilica may want to be made a new garish pile of white sugar, whatever barbarous innovation may appear to the municipal authorities everywhere in Italy to be necessary, it is nothing less than a crime to start such projects and to carry them out—not merely a crime against art, but against the nation, for the one supreme, prosaic, but omnipotent reason that in all directions Italy is nearly bankrupt." This is twaddle which the admirers of the versatile authoress must be surprised to hear. Finally, Ouida "would banish from Italian soil all foreign speculators and all native politicians who make a commerce of politics. I would have the people peaceful and happy in the beauty of their land and the grandeur of their monuments, not turned into bastard communists, or taught to imitate Americans. Italy once led the world; if she can lead it no more she can at least treasure her memories and her heirlooms." No wonder the Italians get "biling mad" at such vapid nonsense.

An Amusing Reproof.

The duty of an errand-boy is to go and come with all possible dispatch. If he loiters by the way, plays, or gazes into shop windows, he is robbing his master of the time he has paid for. Not a few boys have laid the foundations of future advancement and fortune by their smartness in going on errands.

One morning, while a resident of London, the American portrait-painter, Gilbert Stuart, sent his errand-boy with a message to a nobleman, requiring an immediate delivery. The boy ran off, accompanied by a large dog of the artist's.

As he did not return at the expected time, Mr. Stuart strolled out for a walk. Coming near where the boy's mother lived, he called and inquired if she had seen her son that morning.

"Oh yes," she replied, "he and a big dog have been here, and both of them full of mischief. The dog finding the steak, intended for my dinner, seized it. In the struggle they upset the wash-tub; but the dog devoured the steak."

On arriving at his rooms, Mr. Stuart found the boy ready with a mournful tale of having lost his way and not being able to find the nobleman's house. He made no reply, but ordered him to fetch the dinner from a neighboring chop-house.

When it was served, the boy took his usual place, to wait on his master. The dog squatted on his haunches, as if expecting an occasional feed.

Mr. Stuart taking a piece of meat on his fork held it towards the dog. Suddenly withdrawing it, he exclaimed, with a well-feigned look of surprise,—

"How's this? What! dined already? Is it possible? And on beefsteak, too?"

Casting a searching look at the boy, who stood trembling, the artist continued, "What! a wash-tub? and upset it, too?"

Then laying the meat on his plate, he looked steadily at the pale culprit, who breaking into a cry confessed his guilt and promised amendment. Ever after, he showed himself a smart errand-boy.

POOR SHOW FOR BRAINS.—The eminent essayist and philosopher, Ralph Emerson, we have heard it said, earns by his pen and brains perhaps $30 or $50 a week, but the negro minstrel actor, Billy Emerson, gets a weekly salary of $500 for his comical absurdities and his songs and dances. Why, then, when a man can make a fortune in one season by a vigorous use of his legs—why, in the name of Mammon and Plutus and all the gods and devils of the money worshipers, should a man with any sort of understanding, or rather, anything to stand on, hope to make a living, much less to get rich, by adopting letters as a profession? Let the success of the professional pedestrians and the jig dancers warn him against the foolish hope of making money by brain-work. If he persists after this, then let him take the consequences.

Santa Claus had a muddy time of it.

The Attendance School.

In a quaint old chapel of one of the Brooklyn churches, in Pacific Street, we find the first Attendance School established in America. There are as yet only two of these schools, both founded toward the close of 1878 mainly through the efforts of Mr. R. H. Huntley, chairman of the Committee on Attendance, and his colleagues, Messrs. Cole, Klein, Fisher, McKellar, Fox, and Davies. They form an intermediate station between the public schools and the Truant Home, to the manifest relief of both institutions.

A curious picture of contrasts presents itself to us as we enter the little chapel. On either side and over the platform hang the gayly-painted banners and gilded mottoes of some Sunday-school festival, whose withered garlands still depend from dingy roof and wall. A cool, soft light shimmers through the green vines that clamber around the pointed windows, and falls on the faces of forty or fifty boys seated on narrow benches on either side the aisle; a few neatly-dressed, well-shod, and bright, but the majority ragged, barefooted, and forlorn.

Here a dozen mites are poring with troubled countenances over their well-worn readers, there half a score labor painfully over their writing lessons, while a group in the corner, with knotted brows, study the intricacies of a problem in fractions on the blackboard, listening anxiously to the explanations of the master, who stands over them, keeping, however, a watchful eye on the rest of the school.

Rhene, who only sees models in these small bits of humanity, has already commenced to sketch them, seating herself conveniently to study their faces. On invitation from the master I follow her example.

The lessons are slowly being learned, the problem in fractions proceeds, and pot-hooks appear on all the little slates as long as the eye of the master watches. But let him step down a moment to explain to us the discipline of the school, and lo! a perfect Babel of sound invades the ear; he does not see the especial offenders, but, as if by intuition, he turns speedily around, selects two or three of them, and, rod in hand, administers correction.

We were informed that these were all bad little boys, expelled from the public schools for truancy, and that if they accomplished their allotted tasks for fourteen weeks, and were punctual in attendance, they would earn a certificate entitling them to re-admission to the public schools; if not, they well knew what was in store for them at the Truant Home.—F. E. FEYATT, in *Harper's Magazine.*

American vs. English Female Beauty.

While the beauty of the English girl may endure longer than that of her American sister, yet American beauty has this sovereign advantage—that it best bears close observation. The English beauty appears best at a distance, and grows homely as we approach her; the typical American beauty appears more attractive near at hand; in her case, nearness brings enchantment. The American face bears the microscope mainly by reason of its delicacy, fineness, and nobility of expression—qualities that are only appreciated on nearness of inspection. The ruddiness or freshness, the health-suggesting and health-sustaining face of the English girl seems incomparable when partially veiled, or when a few rods away; but, as she comes nearer, these excelling characteristics retreat behind the irregularities of the skin, the thickness of the lips, the size of the nose, and the observer is mildly stunned by the disappointment at not finding the nimble and automatic play of emotion in the eyes and features, without which female beauty must always fall below the line of supreme authority. The English beauties of national and international fame, at whose feet the empire of Great Britain is now kneeling, are of the American type, and in this country they would be held simply as of average rather than exceptional excellence.

It were well if these two extremes could be united; an American beauty slowly approaching, an English beauty slowly vanishing, present together a picture of human beauty the fairest that could fall on mortal vision. An American lady who unites the American qualities of intellect, of manners, and of physique, and who at one period lived for years in English territory, compresses it all in one sentence: "The English face is molded, the American is chiseled."—GEO. M. BEARD, in *North American Review.*

A Cat's View of Religion.

The Portland (Me.) *Transcript* publishes the following first-rate cat-story, and vouches for it as authentic:

The scene is laid in the village of Yarmouth. An aged gentleman and his housekeeper constitute the family, and their good old cat finds the lines are fallen to her in pleasant places.

Family prayers are the rule each evening in this household, and the cat fell into the habit of regular and punctual attendance.

No other of the cares that proverbially crowd a cat's life was ever allowed to interfere with this religious duty.

At the signal for prayers, she would even leave a mouse half-caught, or give a doomed bird a longer lease of existence, and decorously composed herself in the lap of the housekeeper, with an air of attention to service that was highly edifying.

At the final "amen," she went friskily about her business. But in an evil day there came a kitten that was deemed superfluous, and sentence of death was passed upon it.

The head of the family undertook the execution of the sentence, and unknown to him, the cat was a witness to the scene.

From that day the cat refused to attend service, and cannot now be induced to listen to the prayers of one who had so shocked her sensibilities.

She faithfully performs all other duties as before, and socially purrs for the family on all secular occasions, but seems to say, "Let my religious hours alone."

An eminent scientist announces that the position of the planets during the early part of next summer indicates, with unerring certainty, an unprecedented rage of poets. We believe, however, that the man of science was hired to say this by the proprietors of shot-gun stores.

Job has been marked down in history as the patient man. The fact is that at one time he was just boiling over.

The Pixies.

Among the superstitions still far from being extirpated in Wales and some parts of Devonshire, is a belief in exceedingly small beings known as pixies. From anything we can learn, the pixies resemble the fairies of old English superstition, but with this difference, that pixies possess that love of fun and mischief which reminds us of the Puck of Shakespeare. When a pixy has been successful in any trick upon travelers, it is said to send forth a peal of laughter and to tumble head over heels to show its delight; this has become proverbial in Devonshire; so that if any one laughs immoderately, he is said to laugh "like a pixy." The following pixy story is still current:

In a little country-place in the prettiest part of Devonshire there lived a miller's daughter, who was betrothed to a young farmer of the neighborhood. For some time their course ran as smoothly as could be desired. But the young man began to cast looks of suspicion on another admirer of his betrothed, and to let a jealous demon rankle within him, whispering to him that he no longer held the first place in the damsel's affections.

The miller's daughter, besides possessing considerable personal attractions, had the reputation of being the neatest and most industrious housewife in the place; and so the pixies, who invariably tried to aid the industrious, took her under their especial protection. They removed everything marmful from her path, and were always at hand to do her a service; she herself, meanwhile, being quite unconscious of the presence or the small people. One pixy used to place flowers on her window-sill every morning, and the maiden innocently dreamt that they were offerings from her lover, and prized them accordingly. One morning early about this time the young man passed before her house, and noticed the flowers upon the window-sill. Jealousy immediately took possession of him, and he saw in the simple flowers the offerings of a more favored admirer. Just then the window was opened gently, and the miller's daughter appeared: and unconscious of the watcher lurking behind the hedge, she took up the rosebuds which formed her morning's gift and pressed them to her lips. Then she withdrew, taking the flowers with her, and leaving him to rage inwardly at what he considered her perfidy.

From that morning his behavior towards her was changed, and he became gloomy and morose, throwing out hints of his suspicions from time to time, which troubled the gentle maiden, without her being able to comprehend any reason for it. But the pixies, seeing how matters stood, determined to convince the moody fellow of her truth, and at the same time to punish him for his unreasonable jealousy. So one evening, when he was coming home from a market-town (perhaps top-heavy), he was pixy-led in a meadow just below the miller's house, through which he had to pass. Hosts of pixies gathered for the occasion, armed with nettles, thistles, and small bushes of thorn-trees. With these formidable weapons they pricked, stung, and mercilessly belabored the unfortunate young man, dancing around him with mocking gestures, and chased him from one end of the field to another.

Thus harassed, they kept him until the morning dawned, when one pixy came forward with a beautiful bunch of flowers, which he delivered to another pixy, who carried it off, and climbing up the vine that covered the side of the miller's house, laid the bouquet on the maiden's window-sill. Then he disappeared, followed quickly by the rest of the pixies, leaving the young man (who now saw from what quarter the flowers had come) to meditate on the matter. The result of his meditations was, that before another day was gone, he went to his betrothed and told her the doubts he had gone through, and the manner in which the pixies had freed him from those doubts; and the whole affair was then settled to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, including the pixies.

Sunny Rooms.

I told a neighbor lately that the chief objection I had to a house under consideration as our future residence was that I feared the sun would not shine into the rooms enough to suit me. She laughed as though that was a new idea to her and quite whimsical. The blinds on the house were not objectionable, as I should leave them open, except upon rare occasions. But the wide verandas on the east and south sides, would totally exclude the friendly sunbeams from the common sitting-room. Even in summer I should not like that, as there are many cool days when sunshine is far better than a fire. My neighbor said that it always made her feel nervous to have the sun shine directly into her rooms. Now sunshine is one of the best remedies for nervousness, but I understand my neighbor to mean that the prying sunshine searching out every speck of dust and tiny cobweb before concealed by habitual shade, made her feel uneasy. Moreover, the colors of the carpet must be preserved, and sunshine fades them. And so she pays the doctor for her medicine instead of taking it as a free gift of Heaven in the bright sunshine and pure air, for I think she dreads air as much as sunshine, except when she goes out of doors occasionally to get them. I like a broad piazza or generous porches about my house, but I want my windows free from even too much curtain. Unless in hot weather, when almost anything ails you, and you feel disinclined to outdoor exercise, the best thing you can do is to sit down in the broad smile of the sunny window and let the sunbeams put new life into you. If your feet are cold, the sun will warm them more permanently and thoroughly than a fire, especially if you take off your shoes and put your feet on a stool or chair in the full sunshine. For neuralgia I know nothing better, in connection with fasting from one or two meals, than to lie in the full sunshine, all but your head, which may be protected; cover up warm if the room is cold, but let everything about your body be loose and well-aired.

It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than it is for a young woman in a fur-lined silk cloak to walk along without letting it flap open just a little to show that the fur is more than mere border.

COOKIES.—Two cups sugar, one cup of butter, two eggs, half cup of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar and one teaspoonful of soda.

A Touching Home-Picture.

The present King of Denmark, it is said, is regarded more as an indulgent father than a monarch by his people: His kingdom is, fortunately, not too large for him to maintain a watchful, kindly guardianship over every village and district, and many are the stories told of his sudden interference (like the good, powerful genii of the fairy tales) in some case of individual suffering.

His children have inherited his integrity and gentleness; and the simple, sincere qualities which would have made them beloved as peasants have brought to them passionate homage in their high positions. Alexandra and Dagmar, the future Queen of England and Empress of Russia, are probably more beloved by the English and Russians, though foreigners, than any members of the royal families into which they have married.

There was something peculiarly simple and touching in the domestic life at the royal palace at Copenhagen during last summer. The good old King gathered all his children and grandchildren about him; and the Royal and Imperial Highnesses, old and young, behaved very much as an American family would do who had come home to "grandfather's" for Thanksgiving.

The little palace was so full that some of the princes had to be lodged outside. There were family dinners, where the heirs to the most powerful thrones in the world told anecdotes of their boys and babies just like other fond, foolish parents.

The old King walked out every day, pleased and proud, with his grandchildren about him. The pleasantest day of the summer, probably, was one when the Princess of Wales, the Czarina of Russia and the Crown-Princess of Denmark, took their children and went out of sight of everybody to a lonely island, not for a state excursion, but for a real homely picnic.

The children played in the sand, and their mothers sat on the beach talking, no doubt as they did when they were girls together.

The whole kingdom rejoiced in this happy home-coming. When the day for parting came, the entire population of Copenhagen closed their houses and repaired to the shore to bid farewell to their beloved princesses. Women cried and men shouted as the ship parted her moorings, and the air was rent with passionate cries of,—

"Good-by, Dagmar!"

"God keep you, Alexandra!"

Opposed to this picture is that of the Czar of Russia, whose power is absolute over the most mighty kingdom in the world, yet who goes abroad but seldom, it is said, and then in an agony of actual terror for fear of assassination. "It is character alone, after all, which tells" in princes as in peasants.

A Very Fatherly Dog.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last night a citizen noticed a crowd of children in Grand street, near Eldridge, around a little boy whose eyes were red from crying, and a large terrier which was barking furiously at the curious assembly. The citizen asked the boy where he lived, but he could not tell. The citizen took the boy by the hand; the dog objected to this and yelped vigorously. When the boy was led away towards the Eldridge Street Station House the faithful terrier lost his temper entirely. He caught hold of the leg of the boy's trousers and held on like grim death. Finding that the dragging power of the citizen was too much for him, he let go and contented himself with escorting the child to the station-house and keeping the crowd which followed at a respectable distance. The boy at the station house said his name was John Wolff, but he could not tell where his parents lived. The dog was put out of the station, but howled so plaintively and persistently that he got in again. He jumped on the table in the back room, where the boy was seated, and laid hold of his trousers again. The boy was finally given in charge of an officer, who took him to police headquarters. The dog followed as if he were Tobit's dog, and when the officer lifted the boy in his arms to take him up stairs to the lost children's room the dog once more caught him, and it was with difficulty that the policeman got him to let go his hold. Disappointed, he trotted up stairs ahead of the officer, but never took his eyes off the child until he was safe in Matron Webb's apartment. He was put in a chair; the dog crawled under it and kept watch over him. Matron Webb moved him about from place to place in the room, but she could not separate him from the dog, and finally she let them alone. Presently the boy's father, who is a butcher, and living at No. 48 Willett street, having become alarmed at his absence, called at police headquarters and asked if anything had been heard of a lost boy and dog. He was referred to Matron Webb. When he entered the lost children's department the dog sprang from underneath the chair on which John Wolff sat, yelped in high glee and seized the leg of the butcher's trousers to drag him over to where the boy was.—*New York World.*

MENTAL DIFFERENCES.—The difference between the mental habits of boys and those of girls is suggested by this story from *Scribner's Magazine:*

A lady who had much experience in teaching both boys and girls, speaking of the extraordinary obtuseness of a certain pupil, said, "In a physiology class, this young lady of fifteen inquired, with languid surprise, 'Is there not a straight passage through the head from one ear to the other?'

"A somewhat natural conclusion," the teacher commented, dryly, "if she had ever watched the processes of her own mind."

"Which would you prefer teaching," asked a visitor, "boys or girls?"

"Boys, infinitely," was the prompt reply. "No boy, for instance, would ever have asked such a question as *that*. He would long before have investigated the subject with a lead-pencil. Not, probably, in his own ears," she added, meditatively, "but in his younger brother's."

An exchange says that the president of a short railroad in Western New York is also conductor, and upon occasion, baggage-master, track-hand, etc. The other day he had to act as brakeman on an extra coal train, and when he got home found the door shut against him. His wife explained: "I have been wife to the president, the conductor, the ticket agent, and I don't know what besides, of this road, but I've got to draw the line somewhere, and I won't marry the brakeman."

The Speaking Likeness.

Nobody can overestimate the benefit that the art of photography has been to the world—not only the blessing it has bestowed on the poor man's home, but the advantage also that every department of the arts and sciences has found from it. The wonders that it has wrought in the hands of astronomers, where, for instance, it works such a miracle as to show us an identity between the rays of Arcturus and of the sun, are things bordering on the domain of those mysteries to which it is difficult to give complete credence; and much as it has accomplished in the past, as much more may we expect of its scientific reach in the future.

But although no scientific gain is anything else than a gain to the human race, we think the race would gladly barter all that benefit which it has received through the application of photography to the abstract sciences for the sake of the gain it has brought to every hearth-stone, in making it possible for all still to retain their dear ones in some measure after death has hidden them, as it was impossible fifty years ago, when they that buried their dead, if they were not rich enough to command an oil-portrait, and had not the fortunate memory for lines and features, buried them slowly from actual, positive, revisiting memory as well as from sight. Thus photography has robbed Death himself of a portion of his terrors to those that survive a loss, and by multiplying likenesses taken with different glances, different attitudes, gives one so many different expressions of the same person, that by shifting the little cards in the hands, with all the memories that they revive, one can almost seem again to have the real person, with all that sparkling change of countenance which belongs to the living.

But fine as photography is, and boon as it may be to every one of us, there is nothing, after all, that equals the oil portrait, when we want the likeness of the one we love best. The photograph renders, with a cruel distinctness, everything in the face, and that which is most unlovely, often the most prominently.

But the portrait, although it may be honest enough not to omit it, letting it be found there if one seeks for it, but not otherwise, so softens and so overshadows that which is harsh or ugly by that which is more pleasing, that one forgets it is there, and sees only the best side of the subject. The photograph gives but one expression at a time, moreover, but the good portrait gives us as many expressions as we can take points of sight, or as we have memory and intelligence to see, and is, indeed, the culmination and idealization of all those expressions in one. It is no servile rendering of the curves and angles of a face alone, but in the play of light and shade and tint upon it reproduces the soul that informs it with light and life. It is no mere vulgar reproduction, but is the result of an art of arts, and differs from the crude copies of an object as much as distilled waters differ from expressed essences. And in addition to all its other charms, is the great and inestimable one of color, that gives vividness and actuality to all the rest, that makes the subject seem alive and ready to smile, to speak, to step from the frame, and adds a grace and joy to any wall on which the painted portrait hangs. When we remember what it is to paint a portrait, how many faces are painted into that one face whose eyes follow us, we do not marvel at the vast prices that great portrait painters have received. But when, on the other hand, we remember what it is to have a portrait, we can only regret that there are those beyond whose means the luxury and bliss of it must forever be set, and wonder that those with loving hearts and any means at all to command luxuries do not go without everything else necessary to procure this, and command, first of all, the luxury of the portraits of those the absence of whose faces would make a blank in their lives.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Subterranean River.

Says the Winnemucca (Nev.) *Silver State*: S. W. Hammond informs us that Charles Clark, owner of the Cutchman mine, in Central District, found some Spanish broom growing on the verge of the desert, which extends from Quinn River Valley to the Humboldt. The broom, which is a shrub that grows about three feet high, and is covered during the summer with yellow flowers, is considered by miners as a certain indication of water. As there was none of that essential fluid within eight or ten miles of the mine, Clark commenced digging a well right where the shrub grew. He and his assistant sunk about twenty feet below the surface, and one evening, about quitting time, they dug a hole in the center of the well, and broke through a crust into what they believe to be a subterranean river, which filled the well almost instantly, and compelled them to abandon their tools and go to the surface as speedily as possible. The water is said to be as pure as that from mountain springs, and wholly free from alkali. This find is of great importance, not only to the miners of Central District, but to the owners of cattle which range on the plains and hills in the vicinity.

In 1847 a rumor was circulated that an officer of the National Guard had accepted an invitation to dine at the Tuileries. His patriotic company instantly demanded his resignation.

"Citizens," said the officer in his own defense, "I did dine at the Tuileries. The dinner was paid for out of the civil list. As a tax-payer I contribute to the civil list. Therefore I was only eating what I had paid for. [Sensation.] But, further, I will go again and dine at the Tuileries. [Murmurs.] Yes, I will go often—as often as possible, and eat all I can. Let all true patriots go and do likewise—thus shall we ruin the despot all the sooner." [Tornadoes of applause, and cries of "Live the Captain!" "Insolvency to the tyrant!" etc.] *French Paper.*

A Bridgeport photographer recently took ignoble revenge on two girls who sat for pictures, and then would not take them, by displaying the rejected photographs in front of his gallery, labeled: "These pictures look too much like the originals. They would not take them."

An English writer says in his advice to young women, that their mother Eve married a gardener. It might be added that the gardener, in consequence of his match, lost his situation.

We ourselves being ennobled see noble things, and loving find out love.—*Brooke.*

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Accidents by falling elevators are very common. Human life is too cheap.

A small boy was killed instantly last week by the falling of a pile of lumber.

Mayor Kalloch, who is in Los Angeles, is reported as rapidly gaining strength.

John Cotton Mather, of this city, died recently, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years.

The total rainfall for the season is 9.42 inches. Last year up to this date it was less than 3.

The total eclipse of the sun will be witnessed with much interest in California. The totality will last only 45 seconds.

During three days last week the receipts at the Tax-Collector's office Monday amounted to over a million of dollars.

Mrs. Cynthia Hodgdon, convicted of the murder in the second degree of Emma C. Dow es, was denied bail, pending her appeal, by Judge Evans.

The coinage of the Mint in this city for the month of December was: Double eagles, $2,540,000; eagles, $160,000; standard dollars, $1,000,000—total, $3,700,000.

The new International two-cent postal cards, passing in all countries in the International Postal League, are now on sale in this city. They are very prettily designed.

A very quiet inauguration of the New Year was the rule in San Francisco. There was little activity on the streets. The quiet which characterized the approach of Christmas continued to the New Year.

The receipts for fees in the County Clerk's office for December, were the largest ever known in that office for one month, being $7,206. The prospect for business in the new courts is certainly very promising.

The Chinese continue to go. The number of departures is far greater than that of the arrivals. The *City of Tokio*, which sailed for Hong Kong last week, took away about 700. The *Belgic*, which arrived since, brought only 119.

Speaking of the late Cabinet Makers' strike a daily paper says: The Cabinetmakers improved their position materially by the recent strike. The co-operative factory started by the union is the beginning of a new industrial era in the trade.

The *Post* says that St. Ignatius new church and college is one of the finest architectural structures in the United States. Real estate experts are sanguine that the site of this edifice will not be far from the center of the city in the near future.

The steamer *State of California*, on her last trip from Astoria, had her passenger on board only one night from that port, having left there at 7:40 A. M. on the 25th and arrived here at 11:40 P. M. on the 26th. This is the first instance of the kind on record.

Hard and cold and icy must be the editorial heart of the *Evening Post* when it dares to say, and that in the absence of the Sand-lot Agitator, that "the cold wave, which swept over the East, smote Dennis Kearney in the mouth and froze up the hinges of his jaw forever."

Ex-Judge of the Police Court, Louderback, has retired from the Bench, his term of office expiring with the old year. He is succeeded by Judge Hale W. Rix. He has been connected with the Police Court for twelve years—four years as Prosecuting Attorney, and for the last eight years as Judge.

Last year there were 3,840 deaths in this city; by accident or negligence, 97; homicide, 29; suicide, 89; unknown, 35. Total number of deaths for six years, 25,680; accident or negligence, 724; homicide, 141; suicide, 456; unknown, 202. The average number of homicides yearly, since 1874, were 24; suicides, 76; unknown, 34.

Before New Years the *Evening Post* said that the ladies would avail themselves of their privileges during leap year. Under these circumstances gentlemen should keep open house and ladies pay New Year calls. Did the bachelors profit by the exhortation? And if the rule be a good one for New Years day, why not for the whole year?

The Workingmen wish intelligence offices to be abolished by law. In one of the ward meetings last week the following resolution was passed: That we will jointly and fervently pray that the Supervisors will repeal their license, and make it a criminal offense for any person to charge any fees for informing any person where he may secure employment.

An effort is to be made to induce the Board of Education to change their decision in cutting down the salaries of primary teachers. A petition is being circulated which suggests the means of reducing the expenses of the Department by dispensing with studies which require a large number of special teachers, and the practice of economy in the matter of buildings and supplies.

Wells, Fargo & Co. give their annual statement of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia, (and receipts in San Francisco by express from the West Coast of Mexico,) during 1879, which shows aggregate products as follows: Gold, $32,539,920; silver, $38,623,812; lead, $4,185,769. Total gross result, $75,349,501.

The Police Department made 1,982 arrests during December. The following were among the principal items: Battery, 166; assault with a deadly weapon, 10; drunk, 805; common drunkards, 30; visiting gambling houses, 48; improper soliciting, 65; visiting houses of ill-repute, 14; grand larceny, 16; petty larceny, 82; murder, 3; attempted murder, 10. Accommodations were afforded at the City Prison for 110 impecunious lodgers.

There are seven steamers running between this port and China—the City of Peking, City of Tokio, Alaska and China, belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the Belgic, Gaelic and Oceanic, to the O. and O. Steamship Company. On the Australian line there are the Australia, City of New York, Zealandia and City of Sidney. The steamers engaged between this port and Panama are the City of Panama, Colima, Granada, South Carolina and Dakota. During the past year the average time of the Pacific steamers to or from Hong Kong has peen 26 days, 20½ hours. The average time to Panama is 16¼ days.

Rev. I. M. Kalloch, son of the Mayor, lectured last Sabbath evening on "Fashion." It may have been an *unfashionable* lecture, but it had many strong and excellent points against the tyranny of fashion. He said that it is a popular servitude which makes wealth a burden and poverty intolerable. It is not confined to dress, for there is fashionable literature, fashionable politics, fashionable religion, fashionable ritualism, fashionable infidelity. On New Year's day, many, against their own judgment, turned their drawing-rooms into saloons, and sent many a young man staggering through the portals of the new year because it was the fashion.

The California State Teachers' Association convened here last week and held its sessions during three days. Numerous valuable papers were read and important business transacted. Among the numerous resolutions adopted they advised that a movement be made to secure the establishment of a Chair of Pedagogy in the State University. Resolutions were adopted asking for the establishment of Boards of County Superintendents, and that no "catch" questions be permitted at examinations for school teachers' certificates. A resolution asking that the teaching of foreign languages be abandoned, except in grades higher than the fifth, was lost after hot discussion.

What next? A morning journal says: One of the most novel contests—even in these days of their great variety—occurred on Monday evening last, when the members of the San Francisco Pipe Club, composed of a number of our prominent German citizens, all devotees of the weed, made arrangements for a smoking match, the winner to be presented with an elegant silver medal. The conditions of the contest were that each contestant was to smoke a ten-inch cigar, and carefully swallow all the nicotine. There were fifteen entries, and promptly upon a given signal the smoke was seen to pour forth in clouds from the mouths and noses of the fifteen aspirants for the coveted prize. The first heat was a tie. In the second Wm. Kornach proved the winner. Time, three minutes.

The Daily *Alta* of New Year's morning had the following "Brevities:"

Happy New Year!
Going to swear off this time?
It is better to call than to receive.
260 divorces were granted last year.
Don't indulge in any "We won't go home till morning" foolishness.
If you call to-day, look not too lovingly upon the wine. Remember the morrow and the swell-headedness thereof.
Be good to yourself and the wife and little one sthis year. Charity begins at home. After that, be as good as you can to other people.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Ten thousand miners are on a strike in Belgium.

In New York, for 1879, 46) failures were reported.

A violent earthquake shock occurred in Dakota recently.

Only 400 metres of the St. Gothard Tunnel now remain to be cut.

Governor Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, has accepted the Russian mission.

The Postal Department asks $2,000,000 additional for the "star" service.

The stock of the Edison Electric Light in New York has suddenly risen to great value.

It is alleged that the Czar of Russia has virtually abdicated in favor of the Czarovitch.

During December, the Treasury Department paid $1,727,520 on account of arrears of pensions.

The Louisiana new Constitution is adopted by 59,148; the debt ordinance is adopted by 10,487 majority.

Terrific gales are reported from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, causing much damage to property.

The Bank of England has voted £500 to the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the distressed in Ireland.

The palatial residence of Ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in Washington City, was destroyed by fire recently.

R. P. Paine, an astronomer of Boston, has come to California to witness the total eclipse of the sun on the 11th instant.

At Johnsburg (Ohio) a young man died recently from the effects of chloroform administered by a dentist before extracting teeth.

The Catholic clergy, of Montreal, on the day before New Year, issued a card asking the ladies not to set wine before their visitors.

The public debt statement just issued shows the decrease of the debt for December to be $4,251,217. Cash in Treasury, $207,983,903.

The President and Mrs. Hayes and the Vice-President held a reception at the Executive Mansion on New Year's day, according to the usual programme.

Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at the residence of his mother, in Malden, Mass., recently, after an illness of several weeks.

The officers of the Republican National Committee have officially called the Convention for the nomination of President at Chicago on Wednesday, June 2d.

De Lesseps has inaugurated the work of a definitive survey for a sea-level canal. He says he has no fear of any competitive scheme to be inaugurated under Grant.

It has been authoritatively learned that the contract for the construction of the Texas Pacific Railway from Fort Worth to El Paso, a distance of 750 miles, has been signed.

Recent battles in Afghanistan have given victory to the British forces, under General Roberts, who are again in possession of Cabul. He reports 3,000 of the enemy killed.

The flood in the Seine is becoming very serious. Great blocks of floating ice made a clean break of 200 feet in the temporary bridge opposite the Invalides. The river is still rising fast.

The annual trade report of Leadville for the past year shows the bullion and ore product to be $12,082,808 61. The mercantile trade of the city is $20,000,000. Sales of mining property for sums over $500, $35,350,940.

At the Reformed Presbyterian Church Sunday-school entertainment in Cincinnati, one night last week, sixteen Chinamen took part. There are but thirty-four Chinamen in the city, and twenty-four are members of that school.

By the latest dispatches from Maine it seems that there is some prospect of escape from the political muddle. The Governor agreed to submit some parts of the difficulty to the decision of the Supreme Court. The results are not yet known.

It is claimed for Edison's Electric Light that it is a perfect success, that at a public exhibition at Menlo Park (N. Y.) it withstood the severest tests, and gave assurance that it will furnish the means of great economy over the use of gas.

Telegrams from British Consuls to London state that a terrible famine prevails in the districts of Baskalen and Bayazaid, in Armenia. The authorities are helpless to aid the people, and it is feared the famine will become general on the eastern frontier of Turkey.

The New York Council thinks that female pedestrianism has been carried far enough in that city. It has passed a resolution directing the counsel for the corporation to draft an ordinance which shall positively prohibit, for all future time, exhibitions of female pedestrianism.

Among the passengers by the steamship *Republic*, which arrived at New York last week, were Wm. Dillon, Barrister of Dublin, and W. G. Matthews, of the Irish *Times*. Dillon is a brother of John Dillon, who has been for some time associated with Parnell in the land agitation in Ireland. Matthews will attend meetings at which Parnell speaks, acting as a special correspondent of his paper in America.

About 8,000 people are reported to have assembled in Madison Square Garden, in New York, last Sabbath night, to welcome Parnell, the Irish agitator. He delivered an address and the meeting passed complimentry resolutions. Dennis Kearney, the San Francisco agitator, went to New York to meet Mr. Parnell. From that city he goes to Washington as a delegate to the Greenback Convention soon to meet there.

Receipts from internal revenue for the six months ending December 31, the first six months of the current fiscal year, were $61,500,621, and from customs, $87,713,750. Following is a statement of coinage executed at the U. S. Mints during December, 1879: Gold, 590,869 pieces, valued at $6,487,000; silver, 2,384,200, valued at $2,358,032; minor coinage, 3,103,250 pieces, valued at $31,433. Total coinage, 6,078,310 pieces, value, $8,876,466.

The terrible railroad disaster that occurred last week at the river Tay, Scotland, is found to be as great as was feared. The highest estimate of the number that perished is 300. Not a soul survived. The entire train of cars sank to the bottom, about sixty feet deep, and with its locked-up passengers lay on the quicksands a coffin of unburied dead. At the latest accounts divers had succeeded in recovering very few dead bodies.

The Turkish Missions Aid Society has written to the London *Times* regarding the famine in the north of Persia, stating that it has received a telegram from Oormiah to the effect that the famine in all that region is increasing daily, and that unless strenuous efforts are made to send help from England and America, a great n umber of the population will perish. There is only two months supply of food to sustain the people for the next seven months.

De Lesseps is at Panama in the interest of the Isthmus Canal. A dispatch says: The Government of the State of Panama has proclaimed a three days' holiday on the occasion, and this ancient city is all out of doors to-day and in a state of wild excitement. There will be a bull fight and a grand parade of the troops, with a banquet. M. De Lesseps says that he has made arrangements for a complete verification of the surveys, which will require about six months, at the end of which time the work of constructing the canal will begin.

General Grant, who is on his way to Cuba, and is now in Florida, had several warm receptions given at the cities of the South, through which he passed. Leaving Beaufort, (S. C.) where he was welcomed by many thousands, especially of the Freedmen, on Emancipation Day, he took steamer to Fernandina, (Fla.) where he arrived last Sabbath morning. A dispatch from that city, dated Sunday, 4th inst., says: To-morrow a public reception in the City Hall takes place, and in the evening a grand ball will be given. The party leave here Tuesday, for Jacksonville, and from there go to St. Augustine, where they will arrive on the 12th instant, and remain a few days. Thermometer to-day, eighty degrees in the shade. General Grant's reception here this morning was very cordial, but undemonstrative, all ceremonies being dispensed with in consequence of his arrival on the Sabbath.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR.—Since our last issue hardly anything has been done in the way of export. For the month of December the total exports were 42 795 barrels, valued at $241,156. For the six months the totals are 234,332 barrels, valued at $1,230,660. This is about 20,000 barrels less than last year, and 60,000 barrels less than in 1876. Receipts continue free and the demand is very small for all purposes. The market is weak and favors buyers.

We quote, Superfine common, $3 75@4 00; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; extra superfine, $4 75@$5 00; choice and extra choice, $6 00@$6 50½; Oregon, good to choice, $5 50@$6 00.

WHEAT—At this date last year the situation as compared with to-day was as follows:

	1878.	1879.
Liv. quotations,	9s1d@9s6d.	10s8d@11s7d.
Freight rates,	30@35s.	65@70s.
Local market,	$1.65@1.70.	$1.97½@2.05

The prices are for spot lots of average California in Liverpool, and for good to choice shipping in this city.

In this market there is hardly a change to note since our last review. Only two or three ships cleared during the week and the movement in and out is exceedingly light. The market seems to hinge more on the amount of surplus we have than on any other single influence. Wheat and flour together the, exports for the half year are 387,000 short tons. For home use we shall consume in the next six months, say 100,000 tons. The engaged tonnage will take of 50,000 tons. There may be that much more in the State, but we doubt it. However, opinions differ widely in this respect. There is this to remember, that after the present month is past the market is likely to drag. Ships sailing later arrive out along in June, when consumption is light and the market is so very uncertain, hinging on the growing crop. Arrivals at that time are also free from Australia and India. At the moment, buyers and sellers stand 5c apart for choice lots and both parties are waiting to see what will develop in Europe, now the holidays are past; they are also holding the freight market, and they are waiting to learn what the stock of wheat in the State may be. A week or ten days will settle these uncertainties.

We quote Superfine, $1.75@1.95; fair to choice milling, $2.00@2.07½; shipping, $1 95@2 05.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.—The engaged list stands about the same as at date of last report. The disengaged tonnage is increasing. Two very desirable iron vessels have been taken at full figures, and one handy wooden ship has been as fortunate. A fine wooden ship, of large capacity, has accepted £3 to the continent direct, and while agents are firm in their views, we expect to see lower rates accepted.

	Engaged.	Disengaged.	To Arrive.
1879.	35,000	19,400	132,675
1878.	15,445	76,380	85,291

BARLEY.—Rail shipments of brewing continue free. This class of grain is steady. For feed there is very little demand and the market is dull and weak.

We quote feed, 65@80; Brewing, 85@97½; Chevalier, 90c@$1 50; for Coast, $1 50@$1 70, for good, to choice bay.

OATS.—Receipts this week are light, but the market is weak. Under a merely jobbing demand and heavy stocks.

We quote milling at $1 35@1 45; good to choice feed, $1 25@$1 30; common to fair feed, $1 00@$1 20.

CORN.—The movement is small and offerings moderate. The tone of the market is steady.

We quote white at —@95; large yellow, —@97½; small round yellow, —@$1 00.

BUCKWHEAT—The market is very dull. It is hard to make a sale at anything above $1.25.

We quote at $1 25@1 30.

MILLSTUFFS—We quote a quiet, easy market.

Bran, per ton	$15 00@16 00
Middlings, per ton	20 00@21 00
Corn, ground, per ton, gold	22 50@23 00
Barley, ground, per ton, gold	19 00@20 00

WOOL.—The *South Carolina* had 18,227 pounds for New York, and the movement by rail has been considerable for the past month. We cannot yet say how much. The year's exports will aggregate about fifty-four million pounds. The market is very quiet in the absence of straight lines, and prices are entirely nominal. The total receipts for the year aggregate 126,000 bales California, and 26,000 bales Oregon against 119,000 bales and 24,000 bales respectively for the previous year.

Southern, fair to good	17 @18
Southern, choice	19 @20
San Joaquin, fair to good	18 @19
San Joaquin, choice	22 @24
Northern, fair to good	23 @28
Northern, choice	29 @ 33

BUTTER.—Receipts are light and stocks of all kinds are closely cleaned up. Firkin and pickled roll are becoming very scarce, and there is no Western, Utah or Oregon butter in the market. The situation is the strongest in the interests of our dairymen in several years, and we look for good prices quite on into the spring.

CHEESE.—Receipts are light and stocks of all kinds meager. The demand is inactive and the present range of prices hard to maintain, but the situation is strong in favor of the dairy interest.

EGGS.—Receipts of California have been liberal enough to keep the market well supplied, but a fair demand has held prices quite steady. Stocks of outside lots are about cleaned up, and we do not look for further arrivals. This leaves a better market for own goods.

We quote: California choice fresh roll butter, 28@—; common to good roll, 20@26; Cheese, California, 15@17c; Western Cheese, 16@18c ₩ lb; California Eggs, 30@—c.

POTATOES.—Receipts are mainly of Early Rose and River Red. The former sell at 25@35c a sack, and the latter at about 40c for good lots. Tomales and Petaluma varieties sell at 55@65c. A large lot of Humboldts arriving since our last issue were in bad order and hard to place at quotations. Sweets are nearly out of the market.

We quote potatoes, River, early rose, 25@35c; reds, 30@40c; Cuffey's Cove, reds, —@—; Humboldt, 60@75; sweet potatoes, 50@60; Petalumas, 50@65; Chili garnets,-; peach blows, —; onions, red, 30@40c; yellow, 60c@90.

HAY AND STRAW—The market is quiet and steady.

We quote, Alfalfa, $8 50@9 00; wheat, good to prime, $11 50@12 50; wheat, fair to medium, $9 50@10 00; oat, wild, per ton, $7 55@11 50; barley, choice, $11 00@10 00; barley, $7 50@10 00; stock, $7 00@8 00; straw, per bale, $— 40@— 45.

LIVE STOCK AND MEATS.—The market is quiet and firm.

We quote, beef, 1st qual., dressed net, ₩ lb, 5@7c; beef, 2d qual, 5@5½c; beef, 3d qual., 3½@4c; mutton, choice, dressed ₩ lb., 3½@4c; Hogs, 1st qual., gross, ₩ lb., 3½@3½c; hogs, 2d qual., 3@3¾c; hogs, dressed, 5@5½c; veal, small, ₩ lb., 7@7½c.; veal, large, 4½@6; veal, small, 6@8; lamb, Spring, ₩ lb., 6@7c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts are confined to a few small lots of hams. Stocks of all kinds are light, but the demand is very small. The time should not be far distant when domestic meats and lard will defy Eastern competition.

We quote: California plain Hams, 10@10½; Eastern Canvased C. S. C. Hams, 14@15c, as to brand; California Lard, -@7½c; Eastern do, 10@12½c; California Bacon, 10@10½c; Eastern Bacon, 10@11c; California Smoked Beef, $9 00@$11 00 ₩ bbl; Beef, $8 50@$10 50 ₩ bbl; hf bbl, $4 50@$6 00; Pork ₩ bbl, $13 00@$20 00.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS.—The Panama steamer took a few sacks for Bordeaux, and the *Fresno* took 1,086 sacks for the same destination. These shipments were made to try the French market. It would be very desirable to find an outlet for our surplus. Receipts are lighter, but stocks are so heavy lots arriving are hard to place. With few coming in, however, jobbers must expect to pay more for small lots ex warehouse.

Peas, ₩ 100 lbs, $1 25@1 35; Butter, $1 20@$1 35; Lima, ——; Red, 95c@ $1 00; Pink, 95c@$1 00; Bayos, $1 00@$1 25; Small, white, $1 25@1 35; Dried Peas, $1 00@1 50.

RYE.—There is very little coming in. The market is weak under a light demand, $1 15@1 20.

Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow

TO AFFORD IMMEDIATE RELIEF IN ASTHMA, try Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which acts promptly by overcoming the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and by causing the ejection of the mucus which clogs them. For Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness, this medicine is equally beneficial; while for all Pulmonary and Bronchial Disorders, it is both a palliative and a curative, and a sure and prompt remedy for all stubborn Coughs and Colds.

Forewarned Forearmed.

Physicians and invalids use with confidence The Kaiser Celebrated German Elixir for Consumption and throat and lung diseases. It is rich in the medicinal properties of tar, wild cherry, etc. Is rendered perfectly harmless to the youngest child. This would have proved an Angel of mercy in the household of those unhappy parents at Vallejo, Dixon, Beaver, Utah, and numerous other places, whose children were slaughtered by a quack medicine recommended by its owner to cure croup, possessing no properties calculated to cure it, but instead, a deadly drug which has slain its thousands. Be sure you get only German Elixir. The genuine bears the Prussian coat of arms and the fac-simile signature of Dr. Kaiser. Samples at all drug stores. Large size, 75 cents. CHAS. LANGLEY & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Sole Agents.

Mr. Ruskin holds the Sheffield workmen especially in mind in the arrangement of his museum. "I hope always," he says, "to have pretty things for them to see and light to read; and I hope it may be filled by workmen who will join to scientific teaching this study of art and nature."

A Loosing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient.

Mines and Miners

Are of little value unless the receipts exceed the expenditures. The Robertson Process enables parties to make money in mines where they could not otherwise pay expenses. The means used to extract the gold and silver from ores is very simple and effective. The fact that some parties denounce it who know nothing of its workings is in its favor. John A. Robertson, P. O. Box 552, Oakland, Cal., owns the patent.

C. J. Hawley & Co.

This popular and reliable house will not only fill all country orders for every description of groceries, but will fill orders for any and all descriptions of goods needed in the household or the farm. Give particular description of goods needed a[illegible] by Wells, Fargo & Co., or by P. O. order [illegible] Sutter St., San Francisco.

For diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody-flux, cramps in stomach, and colic, whether affecting adults, children, or infants, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a sovereign remedy. It is compounded from the best brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, anodyne, soothing and healing gums. For colds, rheumatism, neuralgic affections, and to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks it is invaluable and should be kept in every household. Fifty cents by druggists.

IN 1850 THE "BRONCHIAL TROCHES" were introduced, and from that time up to the present their success in Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled. No household should be without "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," as by their early use most troubles of the Throat induced by cold can be overcome.

Dentistry.

Go to Dr. Cochrane, 850 Market street, San Francisco, if you want first-class work at low rates. Cochrane stands at the head of his profession.

Fruit trees of all kinds for sale at half price, wholesale or retail. Reliable agents wanted everywhere in California. Send for price list and catalogue. Milton Thomas, Los Angeles, Cal.

$45 will buy 1000 fine cigars at J. W. Shaeffer & Co.'s, 323 Sacramento St., S. F. (No Drummers employed.)

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HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM PRICE 50 CTS

An Immediate and Permanent Cure for Coughs Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Catarrh, Loss of Voice, Incipient Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Ask for the California Pulmonary Balsam, and Take no other. ☞Sold by all Druggists.

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ICE. Now is the time to order Ice-making Machines for the coming season. ÆTNA IRON WORKS, San Francisco.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

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The purest home-made Pickles and Preserves of all kinds, put up in the good old Southern style. A liberal discount to the trade. Address, Mrs. Abbey Fisher and Husband 569 Howard St., San Francisco.

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Red Clover cures Cancer, Salt Rheum, and all other blood diseases. For references and full particulars address W. C. Needham, sole agent for Pacific Coast, P. O. box 422, San Jose, Cal.

LAND Good land that will raise a crop every year. Over 14,000 acres for sale in lots to suit. Climate healthy. No drouths, bad floods, nor malaria. Wood and water convenient. U. S. Title, perfect. Send stamp for illustrated circular, to EDWARD FRISBIE, Proprietor of Reading Ranch, Anderson, Shasta County, Cal.

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Rooms to let by the week or month.
Terms Reasonable.
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Manufactured by Detroit Safe Company. A sure protection from Fire and Burglars. Sargent, Greenlief and Yale Time Locks. Hart's Patent Emery Wheels. Benicia Buck Skin Gloves, &c. SAM'L B. PAIGE & CO., Agents, 28 New Montgomery Street, Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

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TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT PATRONAGE solicited at Lovely's. Take Lone Mountain cars cor. Bush and Kearny, one block from house. $1 to $1.50 per day; $6 to $10 per week; five cottages with gardens; sixty family and single rooms; G. S. LOVELY, Prop. Established by the same, September, 1858.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
A $300 Organ in use a short time $100.
Pianos, $170, $200, $225, $275 and $300,
In use a short time; usual price, $900 cash.
SHEET-MUSIC HALF PRICE.
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Savings Bank Books.

The highest price paid for Balances in The Savings and Loan (Clay St.), Odd Fellows', Masonic, French, Farmers and Mechanics, by
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Has again resumed practice after the illness of her family. Careful nursing given. She has a sure and speedy remedy, without taste, for Female Complaints; also a Specific which is a sure cure for Scrofula. She has also opened a Private Lying-In Hospital where ladies from the country can be attended with the greatest care. Office hours, 2 to 9 P. M., at 187 Jessie St., San Francisco, back of Palace Hotel.

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BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

PRICES REDUCED TO ONLY $175 per term, for Board, Washing, Gas, Fuel, English and Scientific Studies, Book-keeping, Elocution, Gymnastics, the Latin, Greek, French and German Languages, and Military Tactics. Extras.—Music, $45; Drawing, $15; Contingent Deposit, $25. The Easter Term opens on Tuesday, January 13th, 1880, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Rt. Rev. J. H. D. Wingfield, D.D., LL.D., President.

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MADAM BALCEAR,
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Madam Balcear, the Celebrated Hair Restorer and Scalp Doctress, after an experience of 10 years in this city, refers with pleasure to her many testimonials as to the success of her treatment.
Her Hair restorative is invaluable to those who need it.
No minerals used by Madam Balcear in her treatment, but herbs prepared by herself.

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Two Concord Coaches, with the name of the Hotel on, will always be in waiting at the landing to convey passengers to the Hotel free. ☞ Be sure you get into the right Coach; if you do not, they will charge you.

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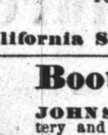

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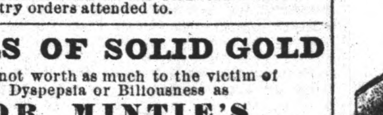
J. HUTCHISON'S NURSERIES,
OAKLAND, CAL.
ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

An immense stock of NEW and RARE PLANTS, Evergreen Trees and Ornamental Shrubbery.
CYPRESS FOR HEDGES,
One to three years old. Roses, Fuchsias, Pinks, Magnolias, Camellias, Daphnes, Etc., Etc., in endless variety, at
Bedrock Prices!
SEEDS and BULBS of all kinds. Send for Catalogue

PACIFIC WATER CURE
—AND—
Eclectic Health Institute,
NORTHWEST CORNER 7th AND L STS.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Being fully prepared to treat all forms of disease on the latest and most scientific principles, together with good rooms and board, we with confidence ask for public patronage. For further particulars address M. F. CLAYTON, M. D., Proprietor.

Prices Reduced.



MULLER'S OPTICAL DEPOT,
135 Montgomery St., near Bush, S. F.
Spectacles, and their adaptation to the various conditions of sight, have been my specialty for thirty years. ESTABLISHED IN SAN FRANCISCO 1863.
☞Country orders attended to.

PILLS OF SOLID GOLD
Are not worth as much to the victim of Dyspepsia or Billiousness as
DR. MINTIE'S
English Dandelion Liver
—AND—
DYSPEPSIA PILL.

It clears the liver of bile, tones up the stomach, cures foul breath, coated tongue, pain in the side or back, water-brash, giddiness, rush of blood to the head, pimples, sallow complexion; is sugar-coated, and no mercury or other mineral in it.

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1880.
Subscribe Now for the
CITY ARGUS.

It is the brightest, spiciest and most readable and interesting weekly paper on the coast. $4.00 per year or 35 cents per month. Sent post-paid on receipt of price. Sample copies free. Published every Saturday by THE ARGUS COMPANY, 405 Kearny St. San Francisco.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

OUR LATEST TRIUMPH!
THE NEW
"B" Machine,
COMBINING SIMPLICITY,
Durability, Speed, and Lightness in Running.

This Machine is unequaled for all kinds of FAMILY SEWING, and is made in the very BEST possible manner, the workmanship and finish being unsurpassed. ☞Extra inducements offered to the trade. Good agents wanted in every county.
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
873 Market St., San Francisco,

ST. DAVIDS,
A FIRST-CLASS LODGING HOTEL!
Contains 120 Rooms. 715 Howard St.
Near Third Street, San Francisco.

At Oakland ferry take Omnibus line of Horse Cars to Cor. Howard and Third Sts.

This house is especially designed as a comfortable home for gentlemen and ladies visiting the city from the interior. No dark rooms. Gas and running water in each room. The floors are covered with body Brussels carpet, and all of the furniture is made of solid black walnut. Each bed has a spring mattrass, with an additional hair top mattrass, making them the most luxurious and healthy beds in the world. Ladies wishing to cook for themselves or families are allowed the free use of a large, public kitchen and dining-room, with dishes. Servants wash the dishes and keep up a constant fire from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Hot and cold baths, a large parlor and reading-room, all free to guests. Price of single rooms per night 50 cents; per week from $2.50 upwards. R. HUGHES, Proprietor.

Daily Stock Report
PUBLISHED BY THE
Stock Report Publishing Company
W. M BUNKER, - - - A. C. HIESTER.

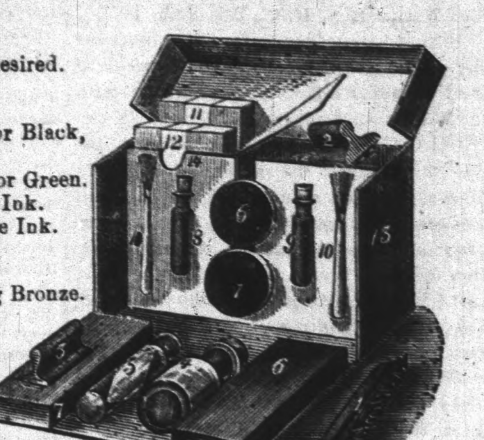
DAILY STOCK REPORT
Delivered to subscribers in the city at $1 per month Mail Subscribers, one year, $10; six months, $5; three months, $3.

WEEKLY STOCK REPORT,
The great mining, financial and general newspaper of the Pacific Coast. Contains all the mining and other stock transactions complete and the financial news for the week. Subscription: One year, $5; six months, $3; three months, $1.50.
PUBLICATION OFFICE:
No. 222 Montgomery St.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

STAMP CABINET.
JUST THE THING
For Linen Marking Etc.

This cut represents a *fac-simile* of the Cabinet (open), which consists of fourteen articles, as follows:

1.—Name in Full, any Style Letter desired.
2.—Fancy Initial of Surname.
3.—Initials of Entire Name.
4.—Bottle of Indelible Ink, Blue or Black, warranted.
5.—Bottle of Ink, Red, Blue, Violet or Green.
6.—Pad and Distributor for Colored Ink.
7.—Pad and Distributor for Indelible Ink.
8.—Bottle of Gold Bronze.
9.—Bottle of Silver Bronze.
10.—Camel's-hair Brush, for applying Bronze.
11.—Twenty-five Transparent Cards, new Styles.
12.—Twenty-five Superfine Bristol Cards, Assorted Colors.
13.—Patent Cabinet.
14.—Card Case.



PRICE, $2.00.

Every man, woman and child should have one of these Cabinets, as it is something entirely new and useful, neat, clean and compact. If judiciously used, it will do all your Linen Marking, Card Printing, etc., for years. The Indelible Ink is manufactured expressly for this Cabinet, and is warranted not to gum up the Stamps or wash out. The Pads, when saturated with ink, contain enough for one thousand impressions each. Below we give a few samples of our styles of letters, any other style of letters desired furnished:

No. 1. Thomas Smith.
No. 2. Bertha R. Spuds.
No. 3. Miss Nellie Fisher.
No. 4. Chas. S. Banks.
No. 5. Don F. Miller.

In ordering, give the number of the style of letter desired, if any other style is wanted, inclose a sample with the order. These Cabinets will be sent to any address in the United States on receipt of price, $2.00 in postage stamps or currency, charges prepaid. Address orders to CARLOS WHITE, 330 Sansome Street, (Over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express,) San Francisco.

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Presses, Dies, Tools, &c., Jewelers' Tools and Special Machine Work of all Kinds. Call on or address F. A. ROBBINS, 7 First Street, San Francisco.

W. DAVIS,
MANUFACTURER OF
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LASHES AND SADDLES
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Wholesale and Retail dealer in Leather, Saddlery Hardware, Horse Blankets, Robes, Sponges, Horse Brushes, etc. Send for catalogue.
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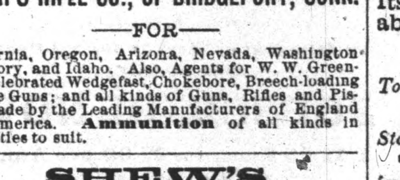
GILHAM'S
GREEN HOOF AND HEALING
OINTMENT

For Collar Galls, Harness Galls, Saddle Galls, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Old and Recent Wounds, Brittle Hoofs, Fever in Feet, Founder, Sand Cracks, Quarter Cracks, Scratches or Grease. For Cuts, Burns and all Flesh Wounds on Human Flesh. This Ointment has no equal. ☞The only Ointment in the United States that ever received a medal.
For sale and recommended by all Traders, Druggists and Harness Makers. Main & Winchester, 214 and 216 Battery St. S. F., Wholesale Agents.

N. CURRY & BRO.
113 Sansome St., San Francisco,
Sole Agents for the



SHARPS RIFLE CO., OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
—FOR—
California, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Washington Territory, and Idaho. Also, Agents for W. W. Greener's Celebrated Wedgefast, Chokebore, Breech-loading Double Guns; and all kinds of Guns, Rifles and Pistols made by the Leading Manufacturers of England and America. Ammunition of all kinds in quantities to suit.

SHEW'S
Photograph Gallery,
The Oldest and Most Reliable
In SAN FRANCISCO, has been removed to
523 Kearny St.

The rooms being easy of access—only one flight of stairs. The work produced at this establishment is equal to any in the city and
PRICES ABOUT
One-Half What is Charged
For similar work on Montgomery or Market St.

N.B.—Old Daguerreotypes Ambrotypes or other pictures copied to any size or style in the highest perfection of the art.

The San Francisco
PUNCH

Is the most lively and the most funny illustrated paper ever published on the Pacific Coast. It has three times the circulation of any other illustrated weekly on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Subscription 25c a month, payable in postal stamps, in advance. Sent post-paid to any part of the world. Address, The Punch Publishing Co., 538 Market Street. San Francisco.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Of San Francisco will be sent to subscribers, postage or express charges prepaid, at
$7.50 per Year.

THE EXAMINER, Established in 1865, is the leading Democratic organ on the Pacific Coast, and is the City and County official Organ.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A quarto of 56 pages of reading matter, will be sent per mail or express at
$3 per Year.

The Market Reports of the EXAMINER are of the most reliable character and persons engaged in business should give it a trial.

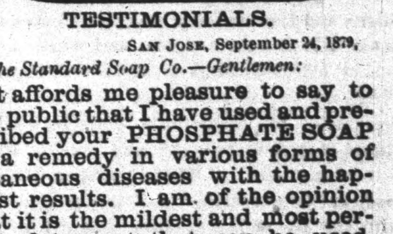
Both papers are conducted so as to make them welcome visitors to the home circle. All advertisements of a certain character are rigidly excluded from their columns.

Families will find under its weekly columns devoted to matters affecting
"THE HOUSE AND FARM"
The most valuable information. The DAILY receives the latest
Telegraphic Dispatches
And the WEEKLY contains the latest received until going to press.

A great struggle is before the Democracy and it behooves the Democrats of the Pacific States to make a gallant fight in the next Presidential contest. Subscribe for the DAILY or WEEKLY EXAMINER.

WM. S. MOSS, PHILIP A. ROACH, GEO. PEN. JOHNSON. } WM. S. MOSS & Co., 533 and 535 Washington St.

PHOSPHATE SOAP



TESTIMONIALS.

SAN JOSE, September 24, 1879.
To the Standard Soap Co.—Gentlemen:

It affords me pleasure to say to the public that I have used and prescribed your PHOSPHATE SOAP as a remedy in various forms of cutaneous diseases with the happiest results. I am of the opinion that it is the mildest and most perfect detergent that can be used, either for cleansing the skin and leaving it soft and healthy, or for removing the fetor and corroding influences of sores and ulcerations. I should be sorry to be without it in shaving my face or making my toilet, to say nothing of my good opinion of its remedial qualities.
A. J. SPENCER, M. D.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27, 1879.
Gentlemen:

I received a package of your soap (Phosphate Soap) and it gives me great pleasure to testify as to its superior excellence. As a toilet soap I have never seen anything to surpass it. It also possesses superior remedial qualities. I have used it in two cases of obstinate skin disease, one of intolerable itching, *Pruritus*, the other an *Eczema*. In both great relief was obtained. Its emollient properties are remarkable. Respectfully,
W. A. DOUGLASS, M. D.,
126 O'Farrell St.
To the Standard Soap Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1897.
Standard Soap Co.—Gentlemen:

The ladies of my household, four in number, unite with me in pronouncing your PHOSPHATE SOAP the best ever tried for toilet use. It is noticeable that while it readily removes impurities from the skin, it also leaves undisturbed the natural oil so essential to the health. It is not too strong language to say that we are delighted with it.
C. M. SAWTELLE, M. D.,
120 Capp street.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1879.
Standard Soap Co.—Gents:

I have tried your PHOSPHATE SOAP, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best toilet soap I ever used. My wife has used it and is of the same opinion. I have paid as high as fifty cents per cake for an article in every respect inferior to what you sell for twenty-five cents. HENRY H. LYNCH,
515 Haight street.

We have used the PHOSPHATE SOAP in our practice, for cleaning indolent ulcers, and also skin diseases, pimples and eruptions of the face, so often seen in the young of both sexes, and can heartily recommend it to the public as the most remedial agent of the kind that we have used.—*S. F. Medico-Literary Journal.*

The genuine merits of PHOSPHATE SOAP and persistent advertising will force every druggist, groceryman and general dealer to order it by the gross sooner or later. Ask for it in every store. The retail price is 25 cents per cake. We wish to sell it only at wholesale, but in case you cannot find it we will send a nice box of three cakes by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 85 cents in stamps.

STANDARD SOAP CO.,
204 Sacramento St., S. F.

CONCORD CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.
The Concord Carriage Repository

Has removed to No. 46 New Montgomery street, next to Palace Hotel, San Francisco, where a full stock of "Concord" Buggies and Wagons, the genuine "Concord Harness" and R. M. Miller & Co's (Quincy Ill.) Buggies and Carriages will be constantly kept on hand. T. S. EASTMAN, Agent.
46 New Montgomery St. S. F.

Dr. Spinney & Co.

11 Kearny St., San Francisco. There are many men from thirty to sixty years of age suffering from general prostration and a weakening of the system which they can not account for. Dr. Spinney will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and a complete restoration of the physical and nervous powers. Call or address as above. Send for Dr. Spinney & Co.'s new pamphlet. See Adv't in *S. F. Chronicle*

The Yolo Democrat

Thursday, January 15th, 1880

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29th, 1879.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Do you suppose anyone believes that if the settlement of the Ute Indian difficulty had been left with the War Department instead of with an airy theorist, a sentimental, conceited man, like Secretary Schurz, the murderers of Agent Meeker and the violators of the innocent women at the Agency would have gone so long unpunished? Instead of prompt action there has been a delay of over 20 days, based upon the promise of one Indian to deliver up the guilty men of his tribe. No man can tell what preparations have been made for frontier mischief during the wasted three weeks, but army officers no longer doubt that there will be an early war and a bloody one. The natural results of the present and prospective condition of affairs is the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, or the retirement of Secretary Schurz, or both. The dispatches just received at the War Department are gloomy in the extreme.

The total expense to the United States of securing our representation at the Paris Exposition, as now appears, was about $175,000; yet this small expenditure, by making known more fully abroad our superiority in mechanical contrivances and other branches of manufacture and our unlimited natural resources, did more than a thousand acts of Congress, or a thousand Secretaries of the Treasury, to bring about resumption and make it permanently successful. We have enough to sell, and these international expositions convince the world of that fact.

Without passing upon the propriety of anything that Governor Garcelon and his Council have done in relation to the Maine election returns, it must be plain to all that recent events, as given by press reports, show a curious and unwholesome state of public sentiment there. The Radicals evidently believe that they are better men and citizens than others, and have rights that others do not possess. Indeed it seems doubtful if a Democrat or a Greenbacker of that State has any rights which a Radical feels bound to respect. It is twenty-five years of uninterrupted rule, embracing four years of war time, which has given the followers of Blaine and Hamlin their exaggerated idea of themselves and their rights, and which has almost led Democrats to agree with them. There was an announcement the other day that one of the Governor's Council would attend a public meeting and defend the Governor's acts. "What," said a Maine Radical Congressman, "will the people do with the fellow? will they hang him?" The Congressman meant the Radical party by "the people." The "fellow" referred to was a Democrat and Greenbacker, and by virtue of his official position represented a considerable majority of the people of Maine. If Governor Garcelon stands firm he will do much, whatever the result may be, to convince both parties in Maine that all men were born equal. That will be a great work for one man to accomplish.

RENO.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A $100,000 fire took place recently at Wilmington, Del.

There were 65 railroad bankruptcies during the year 1879.

London laborers are asking the authorities for employment.

Charges have been preferred against Indian Commissioner Hoyt.

California is to be divided into four census districts instead of three.

3,000 Montenegrins recently defeated 12,000 Turks near Quisje.

Virginia City, Nevada, has raised $1,500 for the relief of the Irish sufferers.

It is reported that a revolution has broken out in the State of Durango, Mexico.

Startling developments are expected when the Bribery Committee gets at work.

Luke Prior has been appointed U. S. Senator from Alabama by the Governor.

Stephen Longfellow, nephew of the poet, has been held for forging a $1,000 check.

General Garfield has been nominated for U. S. Senator from Ohio, by the Republicans.

Six armed men took a negro from the Sheriff near Richmond on the 5th and hanged him.

Emperor Norton, an old landmark of San Francisco, and known by reputation all over the Coast, is dead.

At the annual sale of pews in Beecher's Church, a few nights ago, the total amount realized was $40,334.

Benjamin C. Bogert, the defaulting treasurer of the Produce Exchange Bank, N. Y., has committed suicide.

The Fusionists are moving right along with the Maine Legislature, notwithstanding the protests of the Republicans.

Two men were killed by the collision of two freight trains on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, on the 6th.

A collision occurred on the New York Elevated Railway recently, smashing some of the cars, but injuring no person seriously.

The boiler in Coats Bros.' rolling mill exploded on the 5th, injuring a number of employes and doing damage to the amount of $10.000.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has organized with R. R. Bishop, President of the Senate, and C. J. Noyes, Speaker of the House.

The suit of James G. Stephens and others of New York against the Midland Railroad Company has been decided in favor of the plaintiffs.

Major W. L. Ustick, well known on this Coast, died at Eureka, Nevada, on the 6th, from a disease contracted while on a prospecting expedition.

A fire broke out on Monday morning in Turner Hall Building, New York, and before the flames could be quelled four persons were burned to death and several others severely injured—some fatally.

Parnell is severely criticized by England, but he continues to meet with warm receptions in the East, in behalf of his suffering countrymen. Earl Dunraven of London charges him with raising funds to keep up excitement in Ireland, and not to relieve the suffering.

Judge John Akers, who lives about ten miles east of Santa Paula, while ploughing on the Rancho Sespe, about half a mile east of the scene of the noted More murder, unearthed a find of 31 Spanish, Peruvian, and Mexican dollars. This makes about $159, found within an area of about half an acre. Active search, with pick and shovel, is being carried on to find the balance of the deposit, as undoubtedly one exists, and has been scattered by rodents, the ground being badly dug up by these animals. The coins date from 1810 to 1847.

THE SUN FOR 1880.

THE SUN will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 until December 31 it will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, THE SUN believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper, and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all condition of life and all ways of thinking buy and read THE SUN; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, THE SUN believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, organization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that its language is to the point and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools, and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second, and discountenance the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And THE SUN makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which THE SUN will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extravagant and insolent Administration intrenched at Washington. THE SUN did something toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power. The same men are now intriguing to restore leaders and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions? THE SUN will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they develop, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expendiency and right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to mantain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, THE SUN is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the Daily SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, is 65 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, at $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. ENGLAND.
Publishers of THE SUN, New York City.
no27w

EVERYONE THAT CULTIVATES THE SOIL
should compare
The Original, Independent, Conscientious
Rural New Yorker
with other papers.
The First Horticultural and Agricultural Authority in America.
An Illustrated Weekly for All Parts of Our Country.

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The RURAL is the disseminator of Blounts' White Prolific Corn, Beauty of Hebron Potato, Pearl Millet, and Fifty sorts of new and rare vegetable and flower seeds.

The present Free Seed and Plant Distribution is the most costly and valuable ever before offered by any Journal in the World.

A Full illustrated descriptive account of it will be sent with Specimen Copy FREE to applicants, that all may judge for themselves.

Large Capital and abundant Resources enable us to benefit our Subscribers by such means.

Illustrations from Life. No untrustworthy advertisements. All new farm and garden plants or seeds tested, and impartially reported upon. When the size and quality of the paper, the standing of its world renowned contributors, its independence and trustworthiness, its Free Seed and Plant Distributions (which are deemed by subscribers as of more value each year than the subscription price), are considered, it is by far the

Cheapest Country-Home Journal in the World.

Experiment Grounds of 82 Acres Owned by The Rural New-Yorker and Worked in the Interests of its Subscribers.

It will help you make money and spend it judiciously.

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UNDERTAKER,
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Wood and Metalic Caskets and every requisite for Funerals always on hand. no1dw

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AT COST
OF OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
—EMBRACING—
SILKS AND SATINS,
VELVETS AND PLUSHES,
In all the Newest Styles. Also
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.
BUSINESS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE
At a Bargain.
ja1dw MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

A MOTHER

With her Family came to Woodland to trade when she heard that they were selling

POISONS

In the Drug Stores, but still she priced goods in every store in Woodland until she came to the GREAT WESTERN BANKRUPT STORE with her

Four Children

And this is what she saw there:

Some Corsets for 50c that made her smile;
Some Skirts for 75c that made her cry;
Some Dress Goods for 12½c, of which she took two patterns;
Some Cotton and Woolen Stockings for 12½c per pair, of which she took a dozen;
Some Ladies' Merino Vests for 50c that she was asked a dollar for elsewhere;
Some Children's Calf Shoes for $1 per pair—she nearly fainted because she paid $1.75 for the same elsewhere;
Some Table Linen for 40c per yard, worth 70c per yard;
Some Linen Crash 10 yards for $1, and she says: "Give me a bolt;"
Some Towels—all Linen—$2.00 a dozen, that made her say "Oh!"
And a thousand other articles at the same Low Prices.

We thank the public for their liberal patronage in the past, and we shall endeavor to do our utmost toward

Satisfying Everybody

In the future. By adhering to the true laws of Truth and Justice, by Underselling our competitors, by dealing Squarely with our Customers, by giving them Full Value for their money, by using all alike, and by treating every customer as we, ourselves, would like to be treated, we have succeeded, in the short time of six months, in working up a trade which, for its magnitude, is astonishing. Hard working

FARMERS & MECHANICS

Can now obtain their necessities at their

REAL VALUE!

Our Stock now consists in part of a Full Line
—OF—
MEN'S AND BOYS'
Furnishing Goods,
MEN'S AND BOYS'
BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S AND BOYS'
HATS AND CAPS,
—MEN'S—
CLOTHING,
AND A COMPLETE LINE OF
Notions, Trunks, Valises & Bags.

We exchange any goods bought of us with pleasure, or if unable to suit the customer, return the money willingly. All our goods are marked in PLAIN FIGURES on every article offered for sale, from which there is no deviation under any circumstances, thus giving all an equal chance, one customer not paying a penny more for his goods than another.

So Don't Forget the Store that Brought the Prices Down,

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